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The Bombay Gazette.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* CARTHAGE	5198	E. R. Dowell	24th April.
B.I.BRITANNIA	6525	J. L. Parfitt	1st May.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	8th "
B.I.CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	15th "
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
* THAMES	4268	W. J. Nantes	21st May.
B.I.CARTHAGE	5198	E. R. Dowell	28th "
* SHANNON	4180	E. Crewe	4th June.
B.I.COROMANDEL	4632	F. H. Seymour	11th "
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	18th "
B.I.INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	25th "

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Bombay, 29th March, 1897.

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ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st May 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	4,213	1st June 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	18th May.
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,360	12th June.

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Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
POSEIDON	R. Mayer	3,878	22nd April 1897.

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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April 21, 1897.

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SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	14th May. 11th June.

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FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDVIE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 27th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 22nd April, about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, about 23rd April.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,271 tons, about 23rd April.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 23rd April.

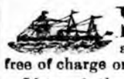
FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 10th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

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The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and the claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

EMIL SCARPA,
Agent.

THE S. S. "DEEPDALE" has arrived from MIDDLESBRO and LONDON, and discharges in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take Delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all Responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 21st April, 1897.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

No. 62 of 1897.

In the Matter of ALIAS HAJI TAR MAHOMED and ADUM HAJI TAR MAHOMED, Cutchi Memons, who lately traded in Bombay in the Name, Style, and Firm of HAJI TAR MAHOMED HAJI HASAM, as Commission Agents, adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS the joint Petition of HAJI JAN MAHOMED ADUM, HAJI JUSUB SIDIK, and JUSUB ARAB, trading in the name of HAJI JAN MAHOMED JUSUB and COMPANY, the Petitioning Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvents, verified by the declaration of the said Petitioning Creditor Haji Jusub Sidik, was filed in this Honourable Court on the twelfth day of April instant, and whereas the said Alias Haji Tar Mahomed and Adum Haji Tar Mahomed have been, this day, duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency, under the Provisions of Section nine of the Act Eleven and Twelve, Victoria, Chapter twenty-one. It is ordered that all the real and personal Estate and Effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court. And it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, within thirty days from the date hereof, file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of their Debts, Estate, and Effects. Dated this twenty-first day of April, One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-seven.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 21st day of April, 1897.

FOR SALE.

AN Opener and Exhaust, a lot of second-hand FIRE BRICKS, Seating Blocks, Engine Foundation Stones, and Cast Iron and Steel Gearing, Bevel Wheels, New Brass Boiler mountings, New Brass Condenser Tubes, New Loomoor Iron Bolts for Fly-wheel, one piece of Suction Rubber Pipe, etc.

A brand new double Cylinder Barring Engine by J. and E. Wood, capable of turning an Engine of about 1,000 horse-power and gearing for about 30,000 Spindles.

A set of Boiler mountings, comprising 1 feed check valves, 4 scumming apparatus, 1 blow off cocks and gauge glass cocks for four Boilers, all of which are of best material and type. Apply to the—

COLABA LAND AND MILL CO., LD.,
Bombay.

Bombay, 28th January, 1897.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

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1 Pound in Rs. 15 oz, post free	15	12
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Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the SUPERINTENDENT, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

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By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., at Tardeo, Bellassis Bridge Pipe Depot, a lot of empty K.-Oil boxes with tins.

Also a quantity of C. I. soil pans, elbows of sizes, head ventilatings, ventilators, bends, dirt boxes, socket gratings, broken stoneware, pipes, traps, and junctions, &c.

By order of P. C. H. Snow, Esq., C.S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., at the New Bhuleshwar Market, the right of occupancy of all the stalls in the Bhuleshwar Market from 1st May to 30th June 1897.

Each stall will be put up separately for a period of three months, and the amount of each offer, less the amount of the expired portion of the quarter, plus license fee rupee one, must be paid over to the Superintendent of Markets, or to the undersigned, the same time as each stall is knocked down to the bidder, whose bid is the highest.

Each offer of such sales will be subject to the Municipal Commissioner's confirmation, who does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

For further particulars and conditions of sale—apply to the Superintendent of Markets or the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 22nd April, 1897.

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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between the Undersigned has been DISSOLVED from THIS DATE. All persons having claims against the "Advocate of India" are requested to send them to the "Advocate of India" within ten days from date.

F. F. GORDON.
FRED. GAINSFORD.

Bombay, 19th April, 1897.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF PASSENGERS COMING INTO BOMBAY.

ON and after SATURDAY next, the seventeenth instant, all passengers, of all classes, coming into Bombay by Through Trains, that is by Trains from Jubbulpore, Nagpur, Poona, and Raichur will be MEDICALLY EXAMINED at KALYAN STATION, by Medical Officers appointed by Government, and any of these trains which are now timed to stop at Demauli, Diva, Mumbra, Bhandoop, and Ghaut-Cooper will cease to stop at those stations after the date referred to.

Passengers for those Stations, by Through Trains, should alight at Kalyan, and should proceed to their destinations by a subsequent Local Train.

All Passengers, by all Local Trains, except those holding Periodical Season Tickets, or Free Residential Passes, will be Medically Examined at Coorla.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the fifteenth of April, 1897.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply for two years of Wax Cloth, Wrapping Cloth, Twine, Candles, Kerosine and Cocoanut Oil, for the use of the General Post Office, Bombay, will be received by the Undersigned, on MONDAY, the 3rd May, 1897, at 12 noon.

Parties tendering must make a cash deposit of Rs. 500 which amount will be forfeited in case the party whose Tender is accepted should refuse to fulfil the Contract or should fail to furnish forthwith the security required by this Department.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Samples of the Articles to be supplied and the Form of Tender can be seen and all particulars ascertained by personal application at this Office, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 1 P.M. daily.

W. MERRETT,
Presidency Postmaster.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866," Notice is hereby given that all persons being Creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of WILLIAM DUNCAN, late of William's Lodge, Myrtle Avenue, Lenzie, near Glasgow, in Scotland, European deceased (who died at Lenzie aforesaid on or about the 5th day of January 1896, and Letters of Administration with copies of the Trust Disposition and Settlement or Will and Testament Testamentor or Confirmation thereof annexed were on the 29th day of June, 1896, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to WILLIAM HENDERSON MAIN the constituted Attorney of ANNIE DAVIDSON or DUNCAN, BROWNLOW RIDDELL and ALEXANDER DUNCAN the Executors of the said Will of the said deceased, for their own use and benefit and limited until they or any one or more of them should obtain Probate to be granted to them or any one or more of them to have effect throughout the Bombay Presidency), are required to send to the undersigned Solicitors, for such Administrator at their office, No. 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased so as to reach the said office on or before the 1st day of June, 1897, as after that date the said Administrator will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in his hands to the said Executors or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets, having regard only to the claims of which the said Administrator shall then have notice as aforesaid and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized.—Dated the 13th day of April, 1897.

BROWN AND MOIR,
Administrator's Solicitors.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned at 12 noon, on 1st May, 1897, for the PURCHASE of LEAD OLD "303" cwts 115 and Lead Old M.H. cwts. 260 under the following conditions—

(a) Purchase money, plus a security of 10 per cent. to be paid before delivery.

(b) Security will not be returned to the purchaser until he produces shipping documents, proving that the Lead purchased has been shipped to Europe.

(c) Security will be forfeited in case of failure in any of the conditions agreed upon in the part of the purchaser.

2. Annas 4 will have to be paid for the Printed Form of Tender for the purchase of the above Lead.

3. The reserve price for Lead Old M. H. is Rs. 182-10-6 per ton. For Lead Old "303" which will be sold to the highest bidder.

4. The conditions referred to in para. 1 as regards export do not, however, apply to Railway Administratives and certain other responsible private concerns.

T. M. LUKE, Lieut., R. A.,
for Ordnance Officer in Charge, Mhow Arsenal.

Mhow Arsenal, 2nd April, 1897.

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The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ALL INTENDING ASSURERS Should send for a Copy of the NEW SCHEME LEAFLET which explains THE MANY ADVANTAGES AND UNEQUALLED BENEFITS THE ORIENTAL OFFERS.

LIFE ASSURANCE FUND INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PLACED IN TRUST EXCEEDS ONE CRORE AND TWELVE LACS.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED FIFTY-NINE LACS.

The Working Expenses are the Lowest of any Company of the same age.

Intending Assurers should realize how low expenses of management go towards increasing their benefits and should never fail to inquire as to a Company's expenditure,—for by a high or low rate of expense, the management can be judged.

Generous Conditions,
Lowest Safe Rates,
Liberal Surrender Values,
Immediate Settlement of Claims.

Full Particulars and Forms from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED £12,000,000 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 8
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION NO. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2, for impurity of the blood, scurvy pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints, secondary symptoms, disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, etc., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per package of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners and without which it is a forgery.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,370
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. c.	1,250
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. c.	1,220
Commercial & Ld. Mge	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	10. c.	145
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	150,300	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	
PRESS COMPANIES				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,155
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,150
Bellary	187	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	150
Breul & Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	11	180
Broach City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvd Rs25	320
Colaba	500	1,889	1,880	dvd Rs15	305
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,300
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	95
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,100
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	510
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	320
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	137½
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs10	450
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	255
..hmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs4	75
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs20	345
Mummar M.	1,000	250	11	15	19
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs60	540
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs9	145
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	475
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	385
Sassoon	800	500	500	20	58
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	520
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	270
Volkart	...	1,000	10	vd Rs65	1,050
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	£1,751	100	100	dvd Rs 15	320
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co Ld	20,000	1,000	100	...	12
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	17	4
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	152
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,000	1,500	300	6,325
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,600
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	65 xd
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr. ct	5 0
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	5	1,125
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct	25
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs12	200
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	375
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	185
Kemp & Co.	1,000	200	175	21	357
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	182
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	182
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	10	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	100	50	12 pr. ct.	160
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs.6	10
Port Canning Co	5,000	2,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	400
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	60
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	500	80	3,075
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	135	145
Telephone Co. l	9,200	251	100	dvd Rs11	28
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all		550
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	Nil	45
Aurangabad S & M. Co., Ld	6 8	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	80	all	9 per ct.	250
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	750
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	590
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	690
Britannia Mill	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	675
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.50	1,503
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	735
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.51	715xd
Coimbatore S and W	6,000	100	100	9 per ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	2	710
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs12	590
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	550
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	990
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.30	502½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,008	50	507
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	515
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	550
Industan	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs15	600
Hinganghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	685
Hope Mills	500	,000	1,000	50	575
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,400
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	600
Indian Manfr.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,240
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	775xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	650
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	232½
Jewraj Balloo	1,030	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	950
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	843	1,000	1,000	20	625
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	700
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	251
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	dvd Rs35	770
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvd Rs.10	260
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	300
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	976
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	dv Rs.100	3,100
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr c	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,295
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 5	120
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dv Rs75	2,125
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd 15	260
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	[illegible]
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	450
Oriental	6,725	625	625	dvd Rs20	325
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	885
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,150
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,050
Sholapore Mill	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,500
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	800
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	125
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs12½	355
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dvd Rs20	393
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	25	390
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	650
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs15	637½
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs15	600
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	51	52
Union Mills Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	501
..enishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co Ld	900	500	900	dvd Rs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	775
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	90
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£10	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	—	£10	...	do.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	1,000	500	500		707½
The Tapti Valley	26,000	500	100	...	20

PRICES OF BULLION, &c

English Gold	Rs.	26
Gold Leaf	,,	25-15 Nom.
Pekin, bar Gold, old	,,	25-15
Do. do. new	,,	25-14
Australia bar Gold	,,	25-11
Bombay bar Gold	,,	25-12
Sovereigns	,,	16
Do. Dragons	,,	15-15
Silver 17	,,	84-8
Do. 17½	,,	84-10

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 33m. Sun sets, 6h. 19m. High water, 2-32m., 3-43a. Low water, 8-23m., 9-51a.
H. E. the Governor returns from Mahableshwar.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Deepdale entered, and the steamer Purnea left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Bombay entered the dock yesterday.

CORRECTION.—The medical officer in charge of the Cutchi Memon Hospital is Dr. Parulkar, and not Dr. Powlkar, as incorrectly stated yesterday.

FALL OFF A CRADLE.—Rahimbai, a Mahomedan child, aged four months, residing at Ripon Road, accidentally fell out of a cradle, about a foot off the ground, on Tuesday morning, resulting in a fracture of the right thigh. The child was taken to the J. J. Hospital and treated.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Tanga, Dare Salem, Zanzibar, and all Eastern ports of Africa up to Natal, and also for East London, Algoa Bay, and Cape Town, per extra s. s. Safari, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 11-30 a.m., on Friday.—Mails for Mauritius, Tamatave, Reunion, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Cape Colony, Pretoria, and Diego Soarez, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 p.m., on Sunday.

THE ZEND AND PEHLVI MADRESSA.—Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.I.E., C.S.I., yesterday afternoon presided at the annual prize-distribution held in connection with the Zend and Pehlvi Madressa, in the hall of the Sir J. J. Parsee Benevolent Institution. The substance of the annual report read at the meeting has already been published in these columns. After the prizes were distributed, a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman and the proceedings terminated.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT IN A GODOWN.—On Tuesday afternoon, Jairam Govindji, a Lohana lad, aged ten years, was working in a grain godown belonging to one Talakchund Hemraj, at Musjid Siding Road, Mandvi, when a tier of bags suddenly gave way, one of the bags falling on the boy and fracturing his left leg. The bags were stacked in the godown about six months ago and were supposed to have gone down owing to rats taking grain from some of them. The injured lad was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital and detained under treatment.

ROBBING A COMRADE.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Babaji Yesoo, a pattawalla in the general offices of B. B. & C. I. Railway, was brought up on a charge of theft in respect of a metal watch, valued at Rs. 13-8-0, belonging to Rama Pandoo, a hamal in the same offices. On Tuesday afternoon the complainant removed his turban and coat, and placing his watch in the turban began cleaning the office premises. Accused was the first to leave, and complainant and Vishnu Balkrishna, another pattawala, were left behind. After finishing the work complainant went to take his turban and coat when he noticed that the watch had been stolen. He asked Vishnu, and then followed accused to the Church Gate Railway station. On being asked if he had taken the watch at first he denied, but subsequently when handed over to the police he produced the watch from under a bench in the ladies' waiting room on the station. He was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

DR. MURPHY'S BICYCLE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Dr. Murphy appeared to answer a charge of cheating in respect of a bicycle which he purchased from the Army and Navy Stores. Mr. Noble, solicitor, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Murzban, barrister-at-law, defended. Mr. R. W. Didcock, manager of the game and photographic department of the Stores, was examined for the prosecution. He said that accused having presented a pay-bill, Rs. 150 were allowed by the Stores as an advance, and Rs. 3 were deducted for the membership-ticket. The terms on which the cycle was purchased were settled on 23rd March. Subsequently accused informed witness that he had ceased to serve the Municipality, and that Dr. Haffkine would pay him thenceforward, as he was performing the inoculations against the plague. In cross-examination witness said that he had received a letter from accused, while the latter was in Poona, stating that a bag belonging to him had been broken open and he was robbed of Rs. 200. Accused showed a pay-bill to him, and asked him to deduct Rs. 100 as a first instalment on account of the cycle transaction and return the balance of Rs. 150. The matter stands adjourned.

THE ARYAN SOCIAL GATHERING, GIRGAUM.—An interesting ceremony took place at the rooms of this gathering on Saturday evening last, writes a correspondent, the occasion being the unveiling of a portrait of Shri Shiva Chhatrapati Maharaj, a masterpiece in painting by the famous artist, Raja Ravi Varma. The guests invited were Mr. Kashinath Pandurang Parab, head salesman of the firm of Messrs. W. & A. Graham and Co., and Mr. Krishnarao Ramchundra Madgavkar, also of the same firm. The proceedings commenced punctually at half-past 4. Mr. Nanabhai N. Naik, one of the founders of the gathering, said that he would propose Mr. Kashinath Pandurang Parab be asked to take the chair, which was seconded and carried by acclamation by all the members present. Mr. Kashinath Pandurang Parab accordingly occupied the chair amidst loud applause. On behalf of the members Mr. G. A. Palekar, the honorary secretary and treasurer, in addressing the meeting, thanked Mr. Parab for his kindness in having accepted the invitation, and gave a brief account of the prosperous state of the society since it was established in 1887 to promote the bonds of friendship between the members by meetings and such other measures as may be considered conducive to the attainment of that end. Mr. Kashinath Pandurang Parab acknowledged the thanks insuitable terms and dwelt at some length on the past history of the reign of Shri Shivaji and to the various valuable services rendered by him, especially in the interests of his people. The meeting was concluded by unveiling the portrait amid cheers. Mr. Parab was then presented with a garland and bouquet, and the assembly dispersed after the distribution of pan-goolab and partaking of light refreshments at about 6 p.m. Amongst those present were :—Messrs. R. G. Mahamuni, T. S. Bhatki, K N. Dalvi, K. B. Diwadkar, G. W. Desai, N. M. Pai, K. V. Mahatme, S. N. Save, H. B. Bhandare, L.C.E., B. R. Madgavkar, P. A. Sakardande, N. V. Sukthanker, C. Cursandass, M.C. Ajink, and a few others.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabjee presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE KANJEE DEWJEE.

Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for leave to file a fresh petition. The petition was filed in April 1896, and was dismissed for want of attendance on the part of insolvent. A creditor, who appeared in person, opposed the application. His lordship granted leave to file a fresh petition and schedule.

RE SAYED HOOSEIN SAYED ISMAIL.

Mr. Ghamat, for the insolvent, applied for two months' extension of the interim order, which was granted.

RE ABDULALI AMIRUDIN BORAH.

Mr. Abdeali Kajiji, for the insolvent, applied for leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule, and for an extension of the interim order, which expired yesterday. His lordship granted the application.

RE SITARAM VISAWANATH.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order for three months. His lordship granted the application.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges :—Cursetjee Rustomjee Umrigur; Hormusjee Edaljee and Dinshaw Eduljee Canteenwalla ; and Hajee Mahomed Sidick Nimazee.

DISCHARGES POSTPONED.

The discharges of the following insolvents were postponed for three months, as several of their creditors had not been served with notices :—Diogo Francis Figuiredo and Benjamin Alexander Hanson.

IF Sir Joshua Fitch, in his forthcoming "Life of the Arnolds," deals with the higher stage of education, its lower stages will be described in the "New Life of Froebel," upon which Miss Fanny Franks has been engaged. The authoress gives a full account of the great educational reformer's system. Her book will be published by Messrs. Sonnenschein. Rational method in education is a trite enough subject now-a-days. But it was so new and strange in the time of our great grandfathers that in 1808 (to select a date) Lady Jerningham went, as she tells us in her lately published correspondence, to see it at work "in Mr. Lancaster's school in Southwark." Mr. Lancaster's small boys were as attractive as original specimens in a Zoo ; and Society, in its bagwigs and its flounces, went to gaze upon them. But Coleridge pitched into Mr. Lancaster's method all the same. A book somewhat akin in subject to Miss Franks's, is Mr. J. D. Hilton's biography of his mother, which Messrs. Isbister and Co. will publish at an early date. Mrs. Hilton founded the creche system in England. The history of its introduction and progress will be given in detail.

DON'T LOOK OLD.—With advancing years greyness increases. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

HOLIDAYS AND CAMP FUNITURE.

MR. JOHN WALLACE, C.E., gave a lecture on the above subject at the Sassoon Mechanics Institute last evening. In the course of his remarks Mr. Wallace said :—There is no need for apology on introducing the subject of holidays to a Bombay audience. It is familiar to all of us, and the festivals of the various communities, of which the population is composed, keep up the echoes of the last holiday until the next is upon us. It should be consoling to Europeans, when contemplating the depreciated rupee, to remember that since holidays, have multiplied, their health and longevity have increased in India. An agreeable change, with relaxation, form the essence of a holiday and as much as possible of these elements should enter into those periods which we devote to the recovery of physical vigour so difficult to retain in the very artificial life of a tropical city. There are such wide diversities of taste regarding the method of spending holidays that it is not likely there will ever be uniformity of opinion on the subject. I shall, therefore, address myself to those whose love of Nature and of out-of-door enjoyment prompt them to flee from every-day conventionality in their search for change and relaxation. I shall deal, by preference, with the short holidays which may be had at frequent intervals and within a moderate distance from most of the large cities in India. Bombay seems to be most fortunate in the number and variety of places of interest and beauty that lie within a radius of fifty miles. Cheap railway fares, and still cheaper fares by sea, offer means of quick transit that within a few hours will effect that complete change of air and scene which are considered an essential part of a holiday. An Indian holiday is so totally different from one in Europe, that it must be planned on very different lines. The excursionist must either put up at such houses and hotels as are found on the main routes or fend for himself. The search for sport or novelty of scene may easily lead on off the main routes of travel—indeed, in many cases the holiday maker would be at some trouble to escape from the accommodation of hotels and rest-houses with their associated dirt and bad food, if he could see his way to do it at a moderate cost—and in some cases at any cost. It is hardly necessary to say that for our purpose a camp outfit such as engineers and collectors are used to tour with, is out of the question altogether. Let us say there is some scene of natural beauty or historic interest to be visited or sport to be pursued by land or water involving an absence of two or three days. The question of food and lodging becomes a very serious one, for much of the comfort and freedom of the holiday depends upon the smallness of the baggage and the care with which the supplies are chosen. The baggage must, therefore, have our most careful consideration. There is, of course, no stereotyped outfit for everybody, and the cost of it will very a good deal with individual taste and resource fulness, but the cheaper and simpler it is the more likely it is to meet with general approval. Camping becomes thus a fine art : every piece of the outfit becomes the subject of careful study both before and after use. It is quite evident that if you can fix your lodging in any attractive spot your freedom of movement is greatly extended and—a point that is not to be despised—one may avoid unpleasant neighbours.

Many of the most famous and beautiful places that may be visited from Bombay are so far from hotels and railway stations that only a very short time can be devoted to their inspection, the rest of the day being spent in the journey to and fro, and the journey, whether performed on foot, in carts, or on horseback, is often more labourious than the condition of the traveller will quite justify, for the holidays with which we are dealing are frequently taken in intervals of more or less sedentary occupation. The camp kit for such a holiday must be capable of transport entirely by coolies, and no single piece should exceed in weight the loads carried up to Matheran and other hill stations. There must be no loose small pieces or parcels, each package should be securely closed and fastened with a set of small padlocks having a common key. As the holidays in question take place exclusively in the dry season waterproof may be dispensed with. According to the traditions of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, an illustrated lecture is considered more acceptable than one which is only a plain address. A cheap portable tent with the simplest of furniture has, therefore, been fitted up in the garden to serve as illustration to my remarks. It has already seen a little service, and having been made in great haste for the holidays last Easter it was taken on tour before being even once put together. This a risk that every prudent traveller will ovoid if he possibly can. The tent, which covers a space of fourteen feet by eighteen, as at present arranged, is composed of eight sheets of white cotton drill each seven feet square, and lined with dark green calico to arrest the light. Eyelets are fixed six inches apart all round each sheet, so that they may be laced together in any order. The tent is supported on six light bamboo uprights, and stayed with cords and pegs. Its weight, including pegs, poles, and mallet is 62 pounds, and the whole, with the exception of the six bamboos, will pack in a hold-all. It can be set up by two persons in about twenty minutes and will easily accommodate four. As all the parts of the tent are similar they may be arranged in various ways. Beneath a shady tree they will form a screen to enclose a space 14 feet by 14 feet completely. If shade alone be required they will form a roof 28 feet by 14 feet; or, divided into two lots, the sheets and bamboos will form two small tents or *pals* with a ridge roof and completely enclosed, each covering a ground space of seven feet by nearly ten.

The nature of the accommodation at night is a very serious matter ; protection from dews and privacy are only a small part of it. The unwary traveller who ignores the existence of the mosquito and the ant, not to speak of other vermin such as the scorpion and the centipede, may have to greet the morn in a very evil frame of mind. The ground may be prepared for pitching the tent by burning the grass or by burning vegetable refuse on the surface and afterwards sweeping off the ashes. Insects and vermin seem to avoid burnt ground. Mr. E. H. Aitken, the author of the "Tribes on my Frontier," and an experienced traveller by sea and land, spreads a very rough woollen rug on the ground before preparing his bed, having observed that ants and other ramblers find the surface of a rug too laborious to travel over. Next in importance to the tent is the mosquito curtain. The traveller may please his taste or convenience about taking or leaving a cot, but there is no alternative about the curtain as part of the equipment unless he be one of those rare individuals whose blood is fatal to mosquitoes. The curtain must be no ragged half worn out article. On the contrary, it must be strong, tight, and in first rate order. The most serviceable pattern is made with ends and sides of the best net, and the roof and floor of calico. The floor is open along one side and on that side a flap of calico 12 inches wide is attached to the lower edge of the curtain. The bedding is placed inside the curtain, and, after entering, the sleeper tucks the flap below the bedding along the entrance side and is thus securely protected from everything that flies or crawls. No ordinary night wind can disturb this curtain. If a cot is not carried a curtain frame may be used like the one exhibited. It is jointed together like a fishing rod and is made of the mottled canes that are imported to be used as native pens. This cane is light, very strong, nearly parallel, and easily obtained. When packed it makes a parcel 3½ feet long. Around it are rolled the bedding and a thick carpet rug 7ft. by 4ft. which is of use also in the day time. The curtain with its frame and pillow weigh 8 pounds, the rugs and bedding are a variable quantity and may weigh 8 or 10 pounds. If dry grass is used as a mattress the rugs may be reduced to a minimum, if a cot is carried it should not be so narrow that one must lie straight out in it. Lightness is certainly a very desirable quality, but it is useless to carry a bed in which you cannot lie with comfort. Refreshing sleep is a necessary element in a real holiday, so the cot should not be less than 30 inches wide, and should be properly tested at home before being taken on a journey. There is nothing more unpleasant than an accident at night to your bed. The simpler the design the better. The materials should be rot and wormproof, and if the floor of the bed is canvas it should be detachable for washing. The beds as well as the tent should all be set up before sundown. It is worthy of note that the amount of bedding varies with the distance from the sea. At the seachore the temperature between night and day varies least. As you go inland, or mount the hills, the range of temperature increases. The amount of bedding that will suffice at Bombay is utterly inadequate at Matheran.

With regard to camp furniture generally individual taste comes in to a great extent. It is not absolutely necessary to have a table or chairs, but unless you are used to squatting, the position is decidedly uncomfortable—for a few days at least. A table and camp stools are therefore exhibited. In the same sense a wash-stand is superfluous as long as you may wash in a bucket. A wash-stand is shown with bamboo legs and a very roomy basin which as it has a cover will hold all the toilet requisites and something more. The table is 3 feet square, with bamboo legs and folds into two pieces for transport—weight 16lbs. A string of hooks hung between two tent poles provides hanging accommodation for clothing and other articles. We have hitherto dealt with the tent and furniture. We may now pass to the commissariat, and, following the rule that no single piece shall exceed an easy cooly load in weight, a kerosine box loaded has been taken as a unit of baggage, and all pertaining to the commissariat is easily packed in it. The box itself suffers certain modifications. It is strengthened with iron corner pieces, fitted with a hinged lid and hasp for a padlock, and with a pair of rope handles. Being of a convenient height it makes a useful seat. Within the box are two kerosine tin with the tops removed, and fitted with lids ; each tin has folding lugs of wire at the sides, which, when a stick is inserted, converts them into useful buckets or even into cooking pots. They also protect the groceries and food from the attacks of ants. One kerosine tin is specially fitted to carry a supply of portable water. It has a special box to itself, and it has an important position among the baggage, as all those who have had to use bad water will testify. A kerosine tin may be cleansed after emptying by means of a wine glassful of salad oil which must be well shaken about to combine with the kerosine. A stiff dose of soda or potash is next put in with a quart of water and boiled with repeated shaking so as to saponify the oil. Washing with water will do the rest. We are speaking just now of a closed tin with only one aperture. An open tin is more easily managed with quicklime and hot water. Enamelled were is the best table service being lighter and stronger than anything else, and porous water bottles from the bazaar will cool water sufficiently to dispense with ice except in hot weather. With regard to cuisine it is not too wise to interfere too much with the cook's methods of work beyond keeping him down to the simplest fare well cooked.

A multiplicity of dishes will complicate the service terribly, if it does not upset it altogether. No meal in camp need exceed two dishes. Every one who would thoroughly enjoy occasional spells of camp life ought to know something of the art of making bread, for the cook's talent generally stops short of this accomplishment. His *chupatties* are often little better than a layer of concrete. Good bread baked each morning will enter largely into every meal and will help to simpify the cooking. A safe of some kind, although often neglected, is a valuable article in camp. The one exhibited consists of three square shelves suspended by cords and surrounded by a detachable curtain of very strong netting. It is hung, by preference, under a shady tree. The means of lighting at night must not be forgotten. There are many patterns of camp lantern to be had in Bombay and while providing for the table the cook should not be neglected. A good hurricane lantern should be given him and a second should be available for the tent whether or not other light is provided. The telescope stand exhibited, although not an absolute necessity, adds greatly to the usefulness of the telescope enabling the observer to sketch an object that is not clearly distinguishable by the naked eye. At night it serves to carry a hurricane lantern at a very convenient height for lighting the table without being actually upon it. The effect of the hurricane lantern is considerably increased on one side by the insertion of a sheet of writing paper between the globe and the bass on the other side forming a reflector. A square varnish tin cut down to enter the kerosine tin makes an excellent receptacle for the kerosine oil, and, once this *liquid is* in stock, a Primus burner will be found of great value when cooking is wanted in a hurry. When tinned provisions are being used the Primus will do all the cooking easily and rapidly. If the supply of good water is likely to run short provision must be made to deal with such water as is to be had on the spot. It is not always convenient to boil water and wait until it cools. The water when brought to the camp may be treated with enough of permanganate of potash to give it the faintest pink tinge and filtered through a pocket filter placed in a buckets, with its flexible tube hanging over the side. The mouthpiece of the pocket filter should be reduced to the size of a darning needle so that the water may not be drawn too quickly through. All pocket filters seem to have this fault—that the act of drinking through them draws the water too rapidly through the filtrate. It is not on the first attempt nor yet on the second that you will succeed in taking everything you need and nothing else. First attempts at camping are like other first attempts. Much that is quite useless is taken, while the salt, or the tin opener, or the corkscrew is forgotten. A little practice, and, possibly, the memory of awkward mistakes, soon sharpen the judgment and enable one to estimate at a glance the probable value of anything that may be offered, and almost instinctively to recognise its weak points. One thing that should never be left behind is the proverbial "piece of string." It should be strong, of good quality, and liberal length. The uses of a piece of string are endless.

There are many places near Bombay where sufficient shelter may be had for two or three days beneath shade trees, supplemented by more branches, forming a sort of hut. Many of the hill coolies in the Ghats are very clever at this sort of work. Many people only use such a shelter as a protection from the sun during the day, and sleep at night, by preference, under the clear sky. It has always seemed to me that sleep in the most refreshing that is taken out of doors. Those who practise it systematically always return with regret when change of weather drives them again under a roof. Like all other things sleeping out of doors has a right and a wrong way. The men who at this season sleep in the streets at night have done so in the dry weather all their lives, and are used to it. Any one used to a bed and a room whose temperature does not follow all the changes of the night air must take certain precautions when in the open, because there the fall of temperature is greater than in-doors. With regard to purity the outer air has always the advantage, so the only thing to fear when sleeping of doors is the chill caused by the greater cooling to which one is exposed at night. You have probably observed that the people who sleep on the streets lie clothed as they are in the day time. The secret—if the word may be used—of sleeping with safety and comfort out of doors lies in the adequate clothing that must be worn to protect the body at the coldest time of the night, which as a rule, is just before dawn. Early morning in the open country or on a hill top in the dry season is something very different from the same period in our sewage sodden and plague ridden city. The impression of early dawn in the pure atmosphere of the hills or the open plains have been expressed with enthusiasm by the ablest of pens—which seem to be *equally carried away by the first hours of the night, but if a comparison may be allowed I would give the palm to the early morning because a mind refreshed by repose should be the most capable of enjoyment.* The possibility of passing a night or two with comfort out of doors, with very little trouble and expense, opens out new possibilities to the amateur photographer, the artist, the naturalist, or the sportsman. There are doubtless many persons present who have made long journeys to remote parts of India, but who have never explored Elephanta Island, seen the view of Bombay from the old Mahratta Fort on Karanjia opposite the Apollo Bunder, explored the creek beyond Dharamtur, seen the wonderful architectural ruins at Cheul, which once was a maritime city frequented by the ancient Greeks and Phoenicians or visited Janjira. These are only a few of the places within very easy reach from Bombay, all full of varied interest which would amply repay the visitor. The library of this Institution is furnished with a copy of the Gazetteer, in which copious information may be found regarding every place having any history at all in the Presidency. The volumes are provided with maps on which every road, village, fort, hill, and battlefield are marked, and minute details are given in the matter of the population, industries, and commerce. The library is also well supplied with books of travel, sport, and natural history—enough to preserve it from the reputation it is steadily acquiring of being a collection of cheap and amusing novels. The object of my address has been to stimulate an interest in a healthy but little practised form of out-door enjoyment, and my illustrations, many of them of a homely and makeshift kind, should be regarded as suggestions regarding what may be done with materials that are easily and cheaply procured in Bombay. Much of the pleasure of a holiday in camp will be found in the success of things devised by the owner in ever so homely a fashion.

THE RIPON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE fourteenth ordinary general meeting of the members of the Ripon Manufacturing Company, Limited was held at the Company's Office, No. 33, Hornby Road, yesterday afternoon Mr. George Cotton presiding. The Directors' report and audited balance sheet and profit and loss account made up to 31st December was adopted.

The report was as follows,—Gentlemen, your directors have now the pleasure to submit for your approval a statement of profit and loss and the balance sheet for the year ended 31st December 1896. It will be seen from the statement of profit and loss that the company has made during the year under report a profit of Rs. 202,814-14-4 which they trust you will consider satisfactory. After deducting from this the sum of Rs. 31,800 which was paid as ad-interim dividend for the half year ended 30th June 1896 there remains a balance of Rs 1,71,014-14-4 which your directors recommend should be appropriated as under :—To dividend for the second half year ended 31st December 1896 at Rs. 59 per share making 10 per cent. for the year, Rs. 31,800-0-0, depreciation at 5 per cent. on the capital expenditure, Rs. 65,847-0-0, reserve fund, Rs. 71,357-14-4, bonus to the company's employes, Rs. 2,000-0-0, Rs. 1,71,014-14-4. Messrs. Manibhai Premabhai and Lalbhai Dalpatbhai retire by rotation under Clause 91 of the Company's Articles of Association but are eligible for re-election. The company's buildings, machinery and stock of cotton, yarn, etc., are insured to the extent of Rs. 14,05,000.

A dividend of Rs. 50 per share was declared. Messrs Manibhai, Premabhai, and Lalbhai Dalpatbhai, the directors who retired by rotation, were re-elected. Two auditors were appointed.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient Milk for the skin. It prevents and removes freckles, and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects, cures prickly heat, &c., renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowland's Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers" It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot ; 33, Yarringdon Road, London, England.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 21ST OF APRIL, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutt standard, reduced to the same temperature M ° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a aLat. 45.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actural amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·755	NNE	6	91·1	60·6	67	...	2·90	—0·80
Sirsa	29·831	Calm	7	92·8	60·3	8	0·17	1·36	—1·84
Delhi	29·840	E	6	82·7	66·9	49	0·03	1·26	—1·63
Agra	29·811	Calm	8	86·0	67·3	61	0·06	1·37	...
Cawnpore	29·731	ENE	12	99·9	75·6	46	...	2·01	...
Allahabad	29·789	E	11	108·6	75·3	44	..	1·26	—0·74
Jhansi	29·825	SE	8	95·1	71·7	38	..	3·01	+1·41
Jacobabad	29·778	ENE	7	93·5	68·1	33	..	0·60	—0·69
Karachi	29·816	WNW	8	98·8	76·0	68	..	0·27	—1·36
Jeypore	29·838	C	6	82·0	62·1	68	0·12	1·18	—0·18
Ajmere	29·875	C	8	81·4	61·7	67	0·0	2·09	+0·72
Deesa	29·831	SSW	16	91·3	65·5	6	0·05	1·51	+0·97
Ahmedabad	29·811	NW	2	91·2	76·1	61	..	0·91	..
Bhuj	29·85	W	11	101·0	72·4	76	..	2·31	+1·75
Rajkot	29·851	W	10	103·9	75·7	62	...	1·89	+1·31
Ghadechi	..			...	...	...		...	...
Veraval	29·839	W	10	84·0	78·3	81	...	3·70	...
Neemuch	29·840	NW	11	107·0	66·7	55	0·01	2·02	+0·98
Indore	29·875	S	7	95·7	65·1	78	...	0·65	—0·39
Saugor	29·833	WNW	13	100·8	72·1	53	0·01	3·23	+0·75
Jubbulpore	29·839	WSW	9	103·5	76·1	4	...	3·86	+1·11
Hoshangabad	29·856	Calm	4	104·5	73·7	41	0·02	1·53	—0·43
Khandwa	29·833	NW	11	105·	71·0	40	..	1·15	—0·20
Raipur	29·873	Calm	10	107·0	72·6	72	·07	4·60	+2·07
Nagpur	29·81	E-E	8	110·7	80·1	39	0·03	1·72	—1·48
Amraoti	29·818	ESE	8	103·5	80·3	40	..	3·88	+1·13
Akola	29·853	SE	12	109·6	89·3	31	..	1·35	—1·54
Surat	29·855	SW	4	93·2	75·5	68	...	0·79	+0·54
Malegaon	29·811	NNW	9	102·8	71·2	57	..	0·12	—1·15
Bombay	29·866	N	9	89·7	75·9	76	...	0·51	—0·38
Poona	29·863	NW	13	101·5	71·1	57	...	1·42	—0·61
Ahmednagar	29·835	ENE	11	102·3	75·4	32	...	2·17	...
Aurangabad	29·836	Calm	5	104·5	76·2	27	...	0·55	..
Sholapur	29·817	NW	5	105·2	77·4	17	...	6·79	+1·35
Ratnagiri	29·816	NNW	8	90·1	81·0	67	...	0·23	—0·61
Belgaum	29·799	NNW	11	95·7	68·3	48	..	2·93	—0·36
Goa	29·857	N	18	89·1	81·4	78	..	0·05	..
Karwar	29·859	N	10	90·3	79·0	72	...	0·20	—2·70
Mangalore	29·86	Calm	3	89·8	78·1	81	...	5·00	+0·67
Calicut	29·868	E-E	14	91·8	77·5	81	0·15	12·07	+3·25
Cochin	29·873	Calm	6	96·8	71·2	83	0·79	18·08	+3·32
Bangalore	29·831	SW	7	95·8	73·8	51	...	6·11	+0·82
Secunderabad	29·832	E	8	101·2	74·8	37	0·07	2·12	—1·22
Masulipatam	29·89	NNW	11	98·2	71·5	80	...	10·95	+2·40
Bellary	29·815	E	6	100·2	78·3	26	...	2·79	—0·19
Cuddapah	29·731	SE	6	107·3	85·0	57	..	1·66	—1·51
Madras	29·822	SSW	9	94·5	89·4	70	..	51·07	+35·71
Coimbatore	29·865	NW	2	97·1	72·3	82	...	8·61	+1·55
Trichinopoly	29·82	Calm	3	101·1	89·3	68	...	17·61	+7·35
Negapatam	29·821	Calm	8	91·0	81·4	73	..	47·75	+15·68
Colombo	29·873	SSE	7	85·0	71·	91	0·61	47·81	+9·55
Aden	...			...	...	..		...	...

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk to rapid rise of pressure in Berar, the Central Provinces and at Cawnpore, Allahabad, Secunderabad and Masulipatam, a brisk fall at Ratnagiri and Belgaum, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The distribution is very *irregular*, and the baric gradients are slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been strong to light. This morning the wind velocity was 20 miles an hour at Nagpur, 14 at Goa and Secunderabad, and 12 at Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Veraval. The maximum temperature is in very large excess of the normal at Karachi, and the minimum in large excess at Rajkot. The highest temperature in the shade was 111° at Nagpur and the lowest 60° at Sirsa. Humidity has increased considerably at Sirsa, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jeypore, Ajmere, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Neemuch, Saugor, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Raipur, Nagpur, Goa, Karwar, Secunderabad, Trichinoploy and Negapatam, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in several places. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Sirsa, Jeypore, Calicut, and Cochin and a few drops at Delhi, Agra, Ajmere, Deesa, Neemuch, Indore, Saugor, Hoshangabad, Raipur, Nagpur, and Secunderabad. The pressure values along the West Coast, from Cochin northwards as far as Ratnagiri are such as usually obtain in the monsoon weather, and indicate the probability of slightly unsettled weather conditions on and off that coast. It is very likely that the weather there *will become more or less cloudy and occasion local showers with thunderstorms on the Malabar Coast and at the southerly stations in the Bombay Presidency. Conditions are also slightly favourable for local rain in the Central and North-West Provinces, Rajputana, and at and about Secunderabad.*

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 21.

Wednesday : Pressure has changed irregularly, the principal alternation being a brisk to rapid rise over the central parts of the country and the Gangetic Plain. Distribution is very irregular, and feeble low pressure areas are shown over Sind, Lower Bengal and Madras Deccan. The winds are consequently very irregular in direction, and are stronger than usual except over the Gangetic Plain, where light variable and easterly winds prevail in place of the usual strong westerly winds. Mean temperature has fallen except in Burma and Madras, the fall having been very rapid over North-West India, where the heat is from five to fifteen degrees below normal. In the Peninsula and also in Assam and parts of Burma the temperature exceeds normal. The Weather has been very unsettled over a large part of the country and thunder and dust-storms have occasioned rain in Bengal, in considerable part in North-West and Central India and south-west of the Peninsula. At Burdwan, Bogra, Darbanga, Ludhiana, Ranikhet, and Murree the fall of rain during the past twenty-four hours exceeds one inch.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 20th April, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ......inches	29·850
Temperature of the Air ......degrees	83·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·9
Dew Point	71·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·712
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)	·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ......degrees	89·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m)	75·8
General Directions of wind*	W, WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ......miles	187

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

AN article appears in this month's number of *De Gids* from the pen of Heer Seiffardt, former Minister of War in the Dutch Cabinet, on the military question in Holland. It seems that during the last twenty-five years no notable increase has taken place in the Army contingents. On the contrary, the cavalry has been diminished by five squadrons, and the mounted artillery reduced from five to two batteries. On the other hand, the war budget has been raised from 15,000,000fl. in 1872, to 23,000,000fl. in 1897. Nor does there seem any prospect of the introduction of a more satisfactory arrangement. M. Seiffardt arrives at the conclusion that greater sacrifices can hardly be required of the nation, and would seek a remedy by leaving the Army upon its actual footing and reorganising the civic guard. The application of the conscription would in that case be rendered unnecessary. The conclusion is that citizens who do not serve in the Army might be enrolled in the civic guard ; that the safety of the country would not suffer in consequence ; and that for a little State to attempt to emulate the greater Powers in the constitution of its army could only plunge it into ruin.

THE first volume of a work by the last-named writer and explorer, who is a Member of the Institute and Professor of the College of France, will be the next addition to the collection of the Exploration Fund. The second volume has, for special reasons, been published in advance. The first treats of Jerusalem and its neighbourhood. The complete work will be entitled "The Archæological Researches of Palestine." M. Clermont-Ganneau's drawings were placed in the hands of the Fund Committee many years ago. Only recently were steps taken to publish them by subscription. The work will contain more than a thousand drawings. It will be one of the Society's most noteworthy publications—among which, also, a foremost place must be given to Colonel Conder's "Syrian Stone Lore," a book which tells us "what we should know of Syria if there were no Bible," and which illustrates the Bible from the monuments. The Society certainly deserves all the support the subscribing public can give it.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Purnea, 2,125 tons, Captain M England, will sail to-day for Calcutta via Rangoon, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kilwa, 993 tons, Captain H C Fenwick, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via, Karachi, with a general cargo, Mr Abdool Vab Fray, Mr V Swedan and 65 deck passengers.

THE s s Deepdale, 1,650 tons, Captain E Peck, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from London (13th March) via Middlesbrough and Karachi, with a general cargo and 15 tons of gun powder. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
A	Okara	3500	Jacobs	...		M M & Co
C	Mozaffari	1176	Macalister	Calcutta		B P S N Co
E	Canara	1216	Stabb	Zanzibar	23-4	M M & Co
F	Drachefels	1717	Kenneweg	Karachi	22-4	Glade & Co
K	Rossal	1751	Glanfield	T & Venice		Bombay & Co
L	Mahanadi	547	Budroo	S Ports	22-4	Shepherd & Co
M	Simla	152	Grier	P Gulf	1-5	M M & Co
O	Safari	891	Kiene	Zanzibar	23-4	F Heyer
Q	Tokio	2168	Jones	Hull		F M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Indrawati ......573 Ahmed...Mangalore...23-4 Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
3	Singapore	2432	Siacorello	Genoa	29-4	C Barboro
4	Sirdhana	2727	Watkeys	Zanzibar	10-5	M M & Co
7	Imperator	2331	Nicolica	Venice	1-5	A L S N Co
8	Poseidon	2133	Mayor	China	22-4	Do.
9	Othello	3327	Rogers	A & Hull	21-4	F M & Co
12	Locksley Hall	2524	Collins	Liverpool		E Bates & Co
13	Chilka	1477	Phillips	...		M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Dumra ......762 Russell ......Karachi ......24-4 M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44'3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44'30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	Deepdale s	Peck	London, March 13.
21	R. I. M. S. Minto	Baugh	Aden.

DEPARTURE.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Shanghai s	Daniel	London.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Purnea, England, for Calcutta, &c.
,, Kilwa, Fenwick, for Persian Gulf.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April.
15 New Guinea s ... Reed ... Melbourne, Feb 25.
16 City of Vienna s ... Thoms ... Liverpool, March 17.
Chelydra s ... Cash ... Hongkong, March 31.
Evandale s ... Boyers ... Colombo, April 10.
17 Persia s ... Osborne ... Liverpool, March 11.
Goorkha s ... Mors ... Rangoon, April 13.
Kirkhill s ... Watson ... Middlesbro, March 10.
18 Holt Hill sp ... Jeakins ... Liverpool, Nov 26.

DEPARTURES.

April 15.—Steamers H. M. S. Lapwing, Dictator, Arratoon Apcar, Clan Macintosh, Ellora and Hindu.
April 16.—Steamers Maharaja, Golobaria, Simla and Kistna, and ship Dunion ald.
April 17.—Steamers Maharani, Shahjehan, Sheikh, City of Venice, Ruthenfels and Horss and a steamer, and a barque numbers not shewn.
April 18.—Steamers Eridan and Pandua.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Date.	ARRIVALS. Vessel.	Commander.	From	DEPARTURES. Date.	To
March					
26	Minto R I M.	Baugh	Perim	9	Calcutta
27	Loch Tay	Young	Cardiff		
April					
1	Carthage	Dowell	Bombay	12	Bombay
3	A Provana It Men of War.	Coltilotti	Zeilla	2	Zeilla
4	Goa	Plommer	Bombay	6	Zanzibar
	Berkhu	Chambert	Somali coast	5	Somali coast
	Bundesrath	A-thausen	Hamburg		Zanzibar
5	Falcon	Craig	Hodeida	6	Somali coast
	Peninsular	Wheler	London	5	Bombay
	Poseidon	Mayer	Trieste	6	Bombay
	Pei-ho	Dupont	Marseilles		Mauritius
6	Singapore	Pizzarello	Genoa		Bombay
	Imperatrix	Rossovich	Bombay	7	Trieste
	Montevideo	Amezaga	Liverpool		Manilla
7	Archimedi	Alfonso	Bombay		Genoa
	Woodcock	Ogindinssen	Somali coast	8	Hodeida
	Africa	Poderi	Mussowa		Mussowa
	India	Brascoe	Bombay	7	London
9	Pekin	Shumacker	Calcutta	10	Jeddah
	Pacific	Young	Rangoon	9	Port Said F O
10	Ameer	Russell	London	10	Calcutta
	Falcon	Craig	Somali coast		
	Courtfield	Sheldrick	Cardiff		
11	A Provana It Men of War.	Coltilletti	Zeilla		
	Volturno It Men of War.	Marsella	Zanzibar		

Aden, April 11.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Locksley Hall s—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 40 bales wool, C Nanjee ; 70 bales wool, n Haribhum ; 60 bales wool, Tyeb Hajee ; 85 bales wool, Ally Mahomed Lutif ; 90 bales wool, N Cassumbhoy and Co ; 45 bales wool, Suliemanjee Jan Mahomed ; 915 cwt linseed cakes, Glade and Co ; 170 tons 2½ cwt linseed oil cake, The New Mofussil Co ; 271 cwt black pepper, 170 cwt coir yarn, B Poonsey ; 260 cwt coir yarn, Veerjee Peraj ; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 20 bales cotton, Tata and Co ; 35 bales wool, N Nanjee ; 100 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co ; 45 bales wool, Jadbowjee Kara.

FOR HULL.

Othello s—10 cases iron rolls machinery, The Union Flour Mill Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Othello s—330 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 110 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 220 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co ; 165 bales hemp, N Futehally and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Drachenfels s—54 cwt coir ropes, and 320 cwt coir yarn, R Khetsee and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—455 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 205 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Rossall s—220 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 330 bales cotton, Prier de Sonne and Co ; 2.0 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Imperator s—630 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 2,320 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 550 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co ; 5,095 cwt teelseed, 220 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Rossall s—200 bales cotton, Walter Thacker and Co ; 2,010 cwt castorseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

Imperator s—1,091 cwt cas orseed, A Blaschek and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Imperator s—330 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bombay s—113 bales cotton, Hurroon Adum ; 100 bales cotton, H A Esmail and Co ; 500 bales twist and 5.0 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co ; 200 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co ; 70 cwt sharkfins, C Ebraham and Co ; 50 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co ; 300 bales twist, Tata and Co.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—41 cases opium, P and O Co ; 300 bales twist and 200 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—1,000 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co ; 125 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co ; 250 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co ; 100 bales twist, C Bamonjee and Co ; 75 bales twist, M Hurruckchund and Co ; 200 bales twist, Tata and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Bombay s—2,100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 200 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co ; 50 bales twist, Tata and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 22nd April, 1897.

1. Members who have not returned their Arms and Accoutrements are requested to do so immediately, as the Civil Chief Master Armourer's inspection takes place in a few days.

By order,
L. PENNY, Lieut,
Act. Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 22nd April, 1897.

1. The Annual Regimental prize distribution will take place at the Town Hall at 9 p.m. on Friday the 23rd instant. Officers Commanding Companies are requested to make their own arrangements for their prize lists and prizes.
The Bombay Vol (Light Horse and Rifles) Rifle association prizes will be distributed at the same time.
Dress for Officers—Mess dress (red or white). For N. C. Officers and Volunteers—Mess dress or uniform with helmets (khaki).

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

AMONG Messrs. Blackwood's books announced for immediate publication, are a volume on "The Ethics of John Stuart Mill," by Dr. Charles Douglas, Lecturer in Moral Philosophy, Edinburgh University, and Dr. Charles Rampini's "Moray and Nairn." This book is the newest addition to the series of County histories of Scotland. The same publishers are bringing out the following novels : "The Knight's Tale," by F. Emily Phillips, and "Audrey Craven," by May Sinclair,

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent., and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.—The largest and most complete HOUSE FURNISHERS in India. New Series of designs of Furniture on application.

TENTS for SALE. Two HILL TENTS and three large ROWTIES, strong and portable, all in very good condition. Apply to MANAGER, Apollo Hotel.

AUCTION SALE of Lieut. Crump's Furniture, Piano, Dog-cart, Horse, etc., at Colaba, opposite St. John's Church. THIS DAY, at 1 p. m.

WANTED, a CLERK; Apply to N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church-Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN," a combination of the two medicines, in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

RECEIVED, American, 8 day Regulators, Rs. 25, and with date Rs. 30. Guaranteed for 5 years—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON, Bombay, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, with Hydraulic Lift. The Coolest and Finest Studio ever existed in India. RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS earnestly invite an inspection from all lovers of Art of their High Class Portraiture, Permanent Platinotypes, Highly Finished Enlargements, Celebrated Series of Views of India, &c., &c., &c.

50,000 LBS. KANGRA VALLEY and NILGHERRY CHOICE TEAS, to suit both rich and poor in one Pound Packets and in bulk in lead lined chests.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Oldest and Largest Tea Emporium, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Price Lists on application.

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MATHERAN.—TO LET KHUSHROO LODGE, a newly-built, Commodious and very comfortable BUNGALOW, fully furnished, centrally situated, and commanding a most lovely scenery. For rent and other particulars apply to PROPRIETORS, "Poona Hotel," Poona, or "Rugby Hotel," Matheran.

TO LET, for Europeans, BUNGALOWS on Seashore, at Versova. (15 minutes' drive from Andheri Station). Apply to R. D. CURRANEE, Versova, Via Andheri Station.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LEATHER TRADERS are unanimous Shoe and Harness Makers, Master Tailors, and Contractors, Government Factories, and Millowners say that there is no better SEWING MACHINE than SINGER'S for their requirements. 100 varieties for any class of work.

CHOICEST FLOWERS, Bridal and Presentation Boquets, Wreaths, Crosses, Floral Baskets, Button Holes, and Loose Flowers.—RUSTOMJI ARDASIR MERWANJI IRANI, No. 9, Victoria Road, Byculla.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

FOAMING CARBOLIC DENTIFRICE for preserving the Teeth and Gums. Possesses powerful antiseptic properties and arrests decay. Per bottle Re. 1-8. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

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CHOLERA in BOMBAY!!! The Patells (Headmen) of Worli Colivad, certify that POT A SINGLE MAN DIED of CHOLERA, who used Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral during the late epidemic...........as for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. They maintain their supremacy as special and specific remedies for the treatment of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Bandmasters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first-class Portuguese Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steifenauer & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. India Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR—Most centrally situated, Rooms Clean and Comfortable. Food Excellent.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I stayed at the Alexandra Hotel, with my wife and child for 4 days, and found everything very comfortable—indeed, always a good table, the rooms are well ventilated and clean. I found the Proprietor and servants very attentive. I am well satisfied, and shall have much pleasure in recommending my friends to the same.—G. CARTER, Bengal Ordnance Department.

BASKETS! BASKETS!! BASKETS!!! Try our WICK BASKETS for Keeping Cops, etc., A Speciality at the price Moderate. Fancy, Light, Durable.—Application to MAHESHRY BROTHERS, Cawnpur.

REAL MANILA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, at Rs. 5, 4, 3-8 and 3 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected and Packed in Boxes Of 100 by our Agent at Manila. The daily increasing demand proves their Superiority and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in India.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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PILES CURED permanently, positively and speedily by Beeton's American Salve. No pain, No burning. Instant relief. Price Rs. 3—J. LANGLEY and Co., Kalbadevie.

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Though LOW PRICED, these HIGHCLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

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Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 21.

A FALL of ⅛ per cent. took place in London yesterday in the price of Consols, which was quoted at 111 7-16. Indian Sterling Loan was ⅛ per cent. lower at 117¼, and Rupee Securities 3-16 at £63. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight was unchanged at 1s. 2 25-32d. French Rentes were ⅛ per cent. less, at 102½; and Paris Exchange on London 1 centime, at 25·12 fcs. Bar Silver was 1-16d. lower, at 28 7-16d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was unaltered at 62 1-8 cents per oz., but Exchange on London was ⅛ cent. higher at 4·88½ dollars. Discount on Short London Bills was quoted at 1⅜ per cent., the same price being reported for Indian Bank Bills at 6 months' sight. For Copper, Braziers, £56 was quoted.

The price of Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed in London yesterday was 40¼s. per 416 lbs, May and June shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market strong; that of Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed, also 40¼s. per 416 lbs., same shipment, to the same ports, same sellers, market strong; of Brown Rapeseed, 36⅜s. per 416 lbs., April and May shipment, to Antwerp business done via the Canal in a strong market; of Linseed, 34½s. per 416 lbs., May and June shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, buyers via the Canal, market strong in tone.

In New York yesterday Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton remained at 7 5-16 cents, but July Futures were two points higher at 7·07 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 0,000 bales, the arrivals to date this season giving the following comparison with those of the two preceding years in the same period:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Tuesday's Receipts	10,000	12,000	12,000
Three days' Receipts	31,000	28,000	36,000
Since 1st Sept.	6,351,000	4,959,000	7,595,000

We now annex our usual weekly comparative statement of the movement of Cotton:—

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Week's Receipts	38,000	37,000	79,000
„ Exports to U. Kingdom	18,000	31,000	62,000
„ Continent	31,000	47,000	65,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	6,330,000	4,881,000	7,563,000
„ exports to U. K. do.	2,789,000	1,951,000	3,047,000
„ „ to Continent do.	2,417,000	1,931,000	2,915,000
„ Stock in the Ports	200,000	478,000	711,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 17th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Total supply of all kinds	.....	3,199,460	4,255,581
„ „ Surats	.....	312,920	170,920

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Stock in Liverpool	1,258,000	1,157,170	1,722,240
„ London	.....	7,000	6,700
American Afloat	70,000	112,000	163,000
East Indian „	13,000	23,000	3,000
Total	1,341,000	1,299,170	1,894,940
Price of Middling-Americans	4 4-32d.	4 3-8d.	3 9-16d.
„ Good Dholleras	3 14-32d.	3½d.	3d.
Difference	11-16d.	7-8d.	9-16d.

Locally the demand in the Cotton market has not been brisk to-day, hardly any purchases having been made on European account, the Mills and Japan only buying a small quantity. A few hundred bales of New Broach, for delivery March 1898, have been sold at Rs. 214¼, and 500 bales New Bengal, for January 1898 delivery, at Rs. 169.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—Quotations are unchanged in a very dull market.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	8,088	bales.
Wheat	7,716	cwts.
Linseed	566	„
Rapeseed	17,909	„
Gingellyseed	1,999	„
Poppyseed	4,200	„
Castorseed	1,908	„
Rice	10,060	„

FREIGHTS.—The market has been firmer to-day with more doing. About 500 tons has been booked per Armenia (s), to Marseilles, May delivery, at 9s. per ton, also, about 2,000 tons per Tokio (s). to Antwerp, April-May delivery, at 8s. 6d.

EXCHANGE opened at 1s. 3 1-32d. to 1-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits, at which level rates remained throughout the day. A fair amount of Merchants' Bills was reported, but the enquiry for Bank Paper was limited, and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 1-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 1-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 1-16d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 3 3-16d.	„
Francs do.	1·59¼	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been a quiet market to-day, and quotations were given throughout the day at 101 7-16 for money and 101 9-16 for Account, for 3½ per cents, and 97, nominal, for 3 per cents.

SHARES have again been very quiet, and in prices there has been an advance of Rs. 25 in Manockjee Petit, Rs. 15 in Luckmidas, and Rs. 5 in Queen. Bank of Bombay are Rs. 2¼ higher, at Rs. 1,370 per share.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

APRIL 21.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Hongkong-Macao interrupted.

Suez route to Turkey (Europe), Section Syra Chio closed.

Bhamo route to China interrupted between Patung and Ichang, beyond the British frontier.

Madagascar and Reunion Mail closes at Mauritius, at noon, on the 29th inst.

Cable Benguela-Mossamedes interrupted.

Telegrams for Equador are subject to censure at Guayaquil.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 21st April, 1897.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	21	2	42 p.m.	..	21
Suez	21	2	50 p.m.	..	8

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 21st April, 1897.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	39	..	2
„ Karachi	..	11	..	3
„ Madras	..	23	..	1

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,491¼ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 17th April, 1897:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings
Total	Rs. 1,22,717	Rs. 4,12,623	Rs. 5,931	Rs. 5,41,276
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491¼ Miles.	...	...	...	9,33,014
Decrease				3,91,738

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—APRIL 20.

10 p.m. ... 81·3

WEDNESDAY.—APRIL 21.

6 a.m. ... 79·4
10 a.m. ... 84·3
2 p.m. ... 85·6
6 p.m. ... 85·0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

AHMEDABAD.

DEATH.

VAKIL—April 20, at Ahmedabad, Framji Pestonji Vakil, Esq., of Ahmedabad, aged 67.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FRANGOPOULO—April 14, at Nos. 3 and 4, Bow Bazar Lane, Calcutta, the wife of Telemachus Anastasio Frangopoulo, of Constantinople, Turkey, of a son.

DEANE—April 11, at Srinagar, Kashmir, the wife of Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Deane, M. D., of a son.

DEATHS.

ACHARD—At Notley Estate, North Coorg, Claude Thomas, son of L. N. Achard, aged 14.

LAVIE—April 13, at Vizianagram, from abscess of the liver, Lieut. L. I. G. Lavie, Adjutant, 20th Regt. M. I., aged 28.

PRATT—April 13, at Fyzabad, Winifred Honor, infant daughter of Surgeon-Major J. J. Pratt, I. M. S., aged 7 months.

PSYCHA—April 16, at 15, Camac Street, Calcutta, Stamati J. Psycha, (Petrocochino Bros.), aged 53.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1897.

Now that we have war in Europe—not quite the same thing as a European war—an article in the *National Review* from the pen of Admiral Colomb, instructing editors how they should conduct themselves and their journals in time of war, is very *apropos*. It is flattering to know on such high authority that while statesmen have become mere opportunists and, instead of saying what they think, prefer to say what the people they address like to hear, journalists can speak out and create public opinion. He gives as an instance the success with which a certain evening paper, ten years ago, roused the country to the necessity of strengthening the navy. Statesmen of both parties had allowed it to fall so far behind the times that for six years the navy of Great Britain was in "an almost desperate condition" as compared with that of France alone. Had war broken out, then an accident might have turned the balance against us. The public had been over and over again told the facts by statesmen with the greatest plainness, but the country was quite irresponsive. The statesmen did not know how to make the people's flesh creep, and Mr. Stead did. The result was a naval programme. Twenty millions sterling was to render the naval competition of the rest of the world hopeless. The gallant Admiral does not go out of his way to remind his readers that before that programme was played through the other maritime Powers had been so stimulated that it became a matter of the greatest urgency to plan still bigger ships which were to cost £21,000,000. Last year, owing to the increasing activity in foreign dockyards, and the resolve of the United States to create regardless of cost a navy equal to our own, this third programme was decided on. The First Lord of the Admiralty, moved by the announcement that the Continental Powers will go in for shipbuilding on a larger scale than before, solemnly states that if this process goes on, England will have to reconsider her position and build ships beyond the dreams of Admirals, so as to render any question of rivalling our own absolutely hopeless. When we see what Mr. W. H. Stead's energy in the eighties has led to in the nineties, we may indulge in a feeling akin to regret that the public was not as irresponsive to his passionate appeals as to the plain facts set before them by statesmen without any infusion of hysterical excitement. While apparently quite ready to profit by the stimulus of sensational writing in time of peace, when it is a question of rousing an apathetic public to the necessity of doubling or even quadrupling the naval strength of the country, Admiral Colomb sees that inconvenience might arise if the patriotic editor were to take the command of the fleet when war breaks out. "Given a hostile alliance of two States, such as France and Russia, against us, and there arises the possibility that a succession of mishaps could put us on our defence and make our condition critical. At such a time it is evident that a strong public opinion flowing in a wrong direction might cause hesitation, if not error, in the councils of Government and make the situation one of distinct danger. Public opinion, taking a strong and a wrong view of the conditions of the war, and of the nature of naval strategy in the wide sense, might easily waste our force by its wrong employment and lead us far on the road to serious reverses."

What must the patriotic editor do to avoid complicity in a course so disastrous to the fortunes of the country? He and the public, whose guide and guru he is, may very easily lose their heads during the next great naval war. War may be suddenly sprung upon an unsuspecting people. According to the proper routine—seldom observed in the past be it observed—hostilities ought to be preceded by strained relations followed by a declaration of war, so that everyone will have proper notice that acts of war will follow in due course. But "many prominent authorities" hold that the usual departure from this decorous procedure will be accentuated in a very remarkable degree. These high authorities doubt if there will be any of the premonitory symptoms known as strained relations. They seem to think that a bolt from the blue, "of sudden invasion; of a repetition of Sinope; or of a desperate night attack by torpedo-boats will simultaneously announce war and score the first trick in the game." Admiral Colomb is not inclined to accept that view, doubting if any Power or group of Powers would defy international opinion by taking a course which if successful would be contrary to usage in civilised war, and if unsuccessful would provoke terrible reprisals. It may be doubted whether Lord Nelson, who appeared off Copenhagen, bombarded the city and captured the fleet without any misgivings as to the correctness of the proceedings, would share the present-day Admirals' doubt as to the possibility of war being its own messenger. More to the point is the difficulty of keeping such an intention secret when the preliminary arrangements would of necessity be known to many persons. Supposing, then, that the country and the public will not be taken entirely by surprise, the first precaution should be the watching of the enemy in his own ports. Now as of old this will be done by two squadrons—one composed of eight ships which actually keep the enemy in sight; the other, and the more powerful, keeps at a greater distance and receives its information from the ships inshore. Formerly the "off-shore squadron" kept the sea, and even anchored in the enemy's waters to await events. In these days of swift torpedo-boats, that course would be highly dangerous. They must now keep in their home ports and be protected by booms against night raids, lest officers and crews break down from "the wearing and ceaseless anxiety of the watch." It is true that portable booms have been devised that cannot be broken through or jumped by any torpedo-boat yet constructed. With some such protection our battle ships might again anchor in the enemy's waters, and lie in wait for his ships coming forth from his ports.

The Admiral owns that the high speed torpedo-boat makes the whole situaton obscure except on one point: our naval position must be in the enemy's waters, or the enemy will be in ours, and we shall have lost the command of the sea—a position that cannot be accepted for a moment. Now, if the battle fleets be kept in the home ports protected by booms, while light squadrons watch the distant enemy, public opinion, wrongly directed, might, and probably would, regard the battle fleet as remiss in its duty, lacking in enterprise, and perhaps even more grievously deficient in sailor-like qualities. Praise would be lavished on the brave men in close touch with the enemy. In such a case the Admiral holds that it would be the function of an editor to instruct the public that the battle fleet in remaining secure in the home ports was deserving well of the country and acting in accordance with the highest conception of patriotic duty. The battleships, thus safe, would be the bullion in the cellars of a bank which gives currency to its notes abroad. But suppose the battleships were laagered behind booms in the enemy's waters and kept there? Then wrong-thinking people would clamour for a sight of the ships on which the security of their unprotected ports must depend. They would demand the recall of the distant squadrons, lest the enemy's fleet, giving them the slip, might bombard the exposed English ports. Here, again, it would be the duty of the judicious editor to take counsel with naval experts and on their authority advise the nervous that the principles of strategy fully justify the risk incurred in view of the ultimate advantage to be derived from leaving the inhabitants of Glasgow, of Liverpool, of Dublin, or Bristol or Hull at the mercy of an erratic and unscientific enemy. It is admitted that the patriotic journalist would have his work cut out for him when settling himself to the task of explaining to his readers that the best thing that could happen from the Imperial point of view would be that the naval force of the enemy should be dissipated in attacks on their undefended towns. But he can always hedge a little and employ his literary skill to urge local armaments and local volunteers and local guns worked by local gunners should be ready. Not that such devices would be of any real use. The gallant Admiral would deprecate in peace time any large expenditure on things of the kind when the money could be better employed in adding to the strength of the navy. But he considers, and rightly, that local panics should find vent in that direction rather than in pressure on the Admiralty for a faulty disposition of the ships. The patriotic editor will now understand what is expected of him in the next war to direct panic into some safe channel.

SUCH large sums have been spent upon irrigation in the province of Sind, resulting in wonderful agricultural improvement there, that the work done in the same direction in the Presidency Proper is apt to be overlooked by the ordinary reader. And yet that work is by no means small in quantity or in the economic value of the results obtained. The total capital outlay upon irrigation has been no less than 262 lakhs, of which large amount 78 lakhs have been spent upon protective works, 108 lakhs upon those of a productive character, and 75 upon minor undertakings. The total expenditure upon them in the year 1895-96 was under one and a-half lakhs, incurrred mainly on the Nira and Muttra Canals, while the gross revenue after deducting working expenses was just under six lakhs, so that it is clear that a good return is being obtained for the money expended. Above and beyond this return to Government, we have to bear in mind the immense economic value of a system which adds greatly to the productive power of some 75,000 acres of land. But valuable as irrigation is the utmost care is needed in the sanctioning of new schemes, for cases are not wanting even in our own Presidency in which irrigation has been a costly failure. For instance, the financial results of the Lakh canal have been so unsatisfactory all through, that the Government of India have raised the question whether it is desirable to continue its maintenance. This fact might well make the local Government reluctant to follow the advice of those who urged that the famine relief, works should largely consist of the carrying out of irrigation schemes. In famine-relief, while it is desirable to undertake work calculated to develope local agriculture, it is even more essential to conduct such operations as well give the maximum of employment to the largest number. This is a condition not fulfilled by irrigation schemes, in which a great part of the labour required is skilled and cannot be undertaken by ordinary labourers. One way suggested for meeting the difficulty, which has led the Government of India to propose the close of the Lakh canal, is the enlargement of the Samrad tank project, so as to afford storage for the development of the Lakh and Ozbar canals. The total area under irrigation was 9,314 acres less than in the previous year, this being due to various causes, including the general prohibition for sanitary reasons of perennial irrigation within a quarter of a mile of villages. This precaution has probably saved many lives during the prevalence of the plague, if, as many authorities, aver and the experience of the last few months tends to show, dampness of the subsoil favours its propagation. In the list of crops irrigated jowari leads the way with a total acreage of 18,581, while sugarcane comes second with 11,897 acres, the crops standing next in order being wheat, ground-nuts, bajri, and rice. A noticeable feature of the year's operations is the increase in the assessed revenue, although the area irrigated was smaller. The increase which occurred mainly under water rates was almost wholly for productive public works, principally the Muttra canals, and was due chiefly to the higher rates introduced for perennial crops. Side by side with an increase in revenue there was a diminution in the working expenses, which were reduced by fully one-fifth. Hence the financial results were far more satisfactory than in the previous year, when Government in their resolution on the report expressed regret that the accounts did not show a larger balance. The complaint led to successful attempts to reduce the working expenses, and Government express a hope that "no effort will be spared to establish a continuance of the good results now exhibited." It is not often that published Government resolutions upon the reports of administrative departments contain any remarks of a very critical character. But results such as those we have indicated go to show that a little plain speaking now and then might be advantageous, besides varying the monotony of constant and undiscriminating praise. The great improvement in the financial results of the year, is partly accounted for by increased assessments, and partly by other causes, but there is no doubt that the candidly expressed dissatisfaction of the Government had a very tangible share in effecting the change for the better.

THE weekly report on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the whole country shows, that in Bombay harvesting of late crops is in progress in parts of Sind, Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Deccan, Konkan, Dharwar, and Baroda, while preparations for next season have commenced in fifteen districts. Agricultural stock is deteriorating in five districts, and in others prices are still rising. In Madras, it is reported that the water-supply for drinking purposes is generally insufficient. The Deccan and affected parts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam suffer most in this respect. Elsewhere, it is still generally sufficient, though is failing in parts. For irrigation it is generally insufficient. Agricultural operations are progressing wherever possible, but standing crops in the Deccan are poor except under canals, channels, and wells. Elsewhere, however, they are generally fair to good, but are fading in parts. Harvests yield a poor outturn in the Deccan, but elsewhere are middling to fair. Pasture is practically *nil* in the Deccan, generally available elsewhere, but insufficient. Fodder is insufficient, too, in the Deccan, and the condition of cattle is deteriorating, but elsewhere it is generally available. Prices are slightly easier in Ganjam and in parts of the Deccan, but elsewhere they show a slight tendency to rise. Ploughing is in progress in Bengal, and the sowing of early rice, jute, and millet is proceeding. Satisfactory reports come of the spring rice, indigo, and sugarcane. The Bengal spring harvest is practically over, and the outturn, taking Bengal, Behar, and Orissa as a whole, is estimated at over ten annas. In Behar alone, however, the outturn is set down at twelve annas. Fodder is also sufficient, but drinking water is still reported scarce in many divisions. In a few districts of the North-West Provinces and Oudh the spring crop has been reaped, while in almost all the remaining districts harvesting is near completion. Opium-collection is finished in most districts. Cane sowings are near completion, and the irrigation of cane and extra crops continues in places. Fodder, however, is scarce here and there, but prices, though fluctuating, show a tendency to fall. From the Punjab comes rather a more gloomy account. Stocks of food-grain have been exhausted in Hissar, Delhi, and parts of Ferozepore, where requirements are met by importations. They have also been reduced in Jullundur and Gujranwala and are average in Peshawar. Crops have suffered from strong westerly winds in Karnal, Umballa, and Gujranwala. The wheat crop has also been damaged by smut in Gujranwala. Cattle consequently are generally in poor condition from want of sufficient fodder, and some deaths are reported in Rohtak from starvation. Fodder is scarce. The Central Provinces outlook is not encouraging, and none of the crops will be at all generous. Burma rice prospects are fair, though in Assam they are much retarded by means of rain. In Central India prices and prospects vary greatly, and there seems no likelihood of the situation being improved for some time. In Rajputana agricultural operations are satisfactory everywhere, but in Dholepur, the harvest being poor only in that district. On the whole, the reports are less bright than those of last week.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor of Bombay will arrive from Mahableshwar, at the Victoria Terminus, at 8-45 a.m., to-morrow.

A SALUTE of 15 guns will be fired from the saluting battery, on Saturday, on the departure of the P. and O. Mail steamer Carthage, to announce the departure to England of the Honourable Mr. H. M. Birdwood, C.S.I.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Minto, Commander G. Baugh, arrived in harbour, yesterday evening, from Aden, which port she left on the evening of the 14th instant with the following passengers on board:—Lieut. and Mrs. Kelsall, Qr.-Mr. Sergt. and Mrs. Townsend, Mr. Athaide and four children, and thirty two deck. The Minto has been relieved by the R. I. M. S. Mayo, and has come here for the usual repairs, she will remain in harbour for some time. Since she left Bombay in October last, she has been cruising between Somali coast and Aden. A fine passage was experienced throughout.

IN the University boat race, although Cambridge were generally considered to have a better crew this year than they had last year, the improvement in the Oxford eight must have been much greater, for the Cantabs have not made anything like the race they did last year, and while Oxford are returned as having won by two lengths it was evident to all watching the race that they could have secured a much larger margin if they had been required to exert themselves. Cambridge, with the advantage of choosing its station, enjoyed the best of it for a few seconds in the first mile, but Oxford passed them without apparent effort, and except when Cambridge made a spurt by Chiswick the dark blues gradually increased their lead all the way to Barnes Bridge, where they led by three lengths. Cambridge was then evidently beaten, but rowed out the course pluckily.

AMONG the many scientific enterprises associated with the Queen's Reign, few have been so deservedly popular as the exploration of Palestine. The Exploration Society was founded in 1865, and no one feels deeper interest in its record of splendid work, and in its future, than its patron, who is none other than her Majesty. The full title of the Association is "A Society for the accurate and systematic investigation of the archæology, the topography, the geology, and physical geography, the manners and customs of the Holy land, for Biblical illustration." Prominent men in many a profession have laboured in and for the Society. Among the military men are Colonel Conder, Sir Charles Warren, General Sir Charles Wilson, and General Kitchener, the Sirdar of the Egyptian Army. Lieutenant Kitchener, as he then was, had been engaged upon Palestinian cartographical and archeological work not long before he hurried to Cairo (after Tel-el-Kebeer) on the chance of finding employment in the new Egyptian Army that he was destined one day to command. Among the names of other workers are those of Cannon Tristram, Mr. Schumacher, Professor Hull, Sir Walter Besant, the late Professor Palmer, Mr. Flinders Petrie, Mr. Trelawny Saunders, Mr. Bliss, Dr. William Wright, Canon Dalton, Mr. Chichester Hart, Mr. George Armstrong, the constructor of the raised map of Palestine, and M. Clermont-Ganneau.

MR. H. M. STANLEY has considerably altered his famous book "In Darkest Africa," for the new edition which Messrs. Sampson, Low and Co. will shortly publish. Some of the matter connected with "the quest, rescue, and retreat" of poor Emin Pacha, who in spite of his "rescue" preferred Equatoria to Civilization, has lost its interest. So it is left out. Then there is a new preface by the author. The new edition, which is to be issued at a cheap price, will contain all the original illustrations.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TURKO-GREECIAN WAR.

THE GREEKS LOSING GROUND BEFORE TYRNAVOS.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

The Greeks have abandoned their fortified camp to the west of Tyrnavos, and occupied the last height before that town.

The Turks began to attack the height yesterday morning.

The Turks are immensely superior in artillery.

TURKISH ATTACK ON ZARKOS.

Another Turkish force is attacking Zarkos, situated to the south-west of Tyrnavos.

CAPTURE OF A TURKISH VILLAGE BY THE GREEKS.

A large Greek force has advanced from Reveni, between Tyrnavos and Zarkos, and captured the Turkish village of Damasi after heavy fighting.

RUSSIAN PROPOSAL TO THE POWERS.

Russia has sent a Circular to the Powers, advising an expectant attitude until one of the combatants requests them to intervene. Meanwhile to maintain the blockade of Crete and hold it in trust.

It is stated that the Powers have agreed to this.

FORWARD MOVEMENT OF THE TURKS ON LARISSA.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

The Turks have carried all the positions commanding the road to Larissa, and are now bombarding Tyrnavos, to which place the Greeks have retired.

THE PROGRESS ON EACH SIDE SO FAR.

Notwithstanding the small Greek gains in Epirus, the Turks have up to the present been victorious.

THE GREEK POLICE ORDERED TO THE FRONT.

All the Greek Police have been ordered to reinforce the Army in the field.

The citizens will replace them.

DEPARTURE OF A GREEK SQUADRON FROM ATHENS.

A Greek Squadron has left Athens under sealed orders.

THE ATTEMPT TO CUT THE RAILWAY REPULSED.

The Greek bands which were attempting to cut the Railway between Salonica and Constantinople have been repulsed.

THE QUESTION OF AUTONOMY FOR CRETE.

Reuter is informed that the war between Greece and Turkey will not affect the decision of the Powers in regard to the autonomy of Crete.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Colonel Hugh Pearce Pearson.

[Colonel H. P. Pearson served in the 84th Regiment throughout the operations of the column under Havelock, including the actions of Futtehpore, Aoung, Pandoo Nuddee, Cawnpore (wounded), Oonao, Busserut Gunge (first and second), Boorbeake Chowkee, Bithoor, Mungawar, and Alum Bagh, relief of Lucknow, commanded a Company of the 84th Regiment in the sortie of 29th September 1857, and at the storming of the HirnKhana; served with Outram's force at the Alum Bagh, also at the assault and capture of Lucknow, relief of Azimghur, and pursuit of Koer Singh (Medal and two Clasps, and a year's service). Served in the Afghan war of 1878-80, first as D. A. Q. M. General in command of the Signallers with Sir Samuel Browne's Division, with which he was present at the capture of Ali Musjid; afterwards as Brigade Major to Brigadier General Doran's Brigade, being present at the affairs at Kam Daka and Besud (Medal with Clasp, Brevet of Lt. Colonel.)]

THE VICEROY'S STAFF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 20.

Major Campbell, Central India Horse, has joined here as extra A.-D.-C. to the Viceroy.

THE STATE OF JHALRAPATAN.

APRIL 21.

Two hundred rifles and fifty sabres of the Deoli Irregular Force have been ordered to Jhalrapatan owing to the unsettled state of the inhabitants.

RELIEFS.

The relief movements of the 1st Bombay Grenadiers and 17th Bombay Infantry, now at Peshin and Bhuj, respectively, have been postponed till next cold season.

GILGIT NEWS.

The Detachment of the Bengal Sappers and Miners now in Gilgit is to be withdrawn, and will return to India in September.

Rinderpest has disappeared from Gilgit district.

POSTAL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Stewart Wilson has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Director-General of the Post Office, in India, vice Farrer, on leave.

Mr. J. H. Cornwall is confirmed as Inspector-General of the Railway Mail Service.

THE HON'BLE MR. BIRDWOOD AT POONA.

POONA, APRIL 21.

The Hon'ble Mr. Birdwood passed through Poona, yesterday, on his way to Bombay *en route* for England. He arrived from Mahableshwar early this morning, and made a stay of only a few hours.

It was intended to give a garden party in his honour by a few Native gentlemen Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dorabjee had invited; but the Hon'ble Mr. Birdwood telegraphed that, owing to his limited stay, he was compelled to decline. Several Native gentlemen assembled on the platform to see Mr. Birdwood off.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

There were eleven new cases and one death recorded in the city, to-day. The total mortality was 9.

In the Special Plague Hospital 4 were admitted, 5 dischared cured, and 6 died, leaving 187 under treatment. In the Hindu Hospital 2 were admitted, making the number of those under treatment 350. In the Mahomedan Hospital 5 were admitted, 2 discharged cured, 3 died, and 43 remain under treatment.

The Military Search Party resumed their operations, to-day, and their labour resulted in the discovery of 3 cases; while 4,231 houses were searched, 12 houses fumigated, and 63 lime washed.

In the Cantonment 2 cases were found, and in the Suburban limits none.

To-day's retuns show an appreciable decrease in the figures.

MADRAS PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

MADRAS, APRIL 21.

The Provincial Conference has sat for two days. About 100 delegates were present from the several districts. The Honourable Mr. Rangiah Naidu, on behalf of the Reception Committee, welcomed the delegates who have exhorted to organize and educate the people. In every country organization is essential for political advancement, and more so in India. The Honourable Mr. Sankara Nair, who was elected president with acclamation, delivered a speech. Referring to the Land Settlement and Famine, he said the destitution of the people and recurrence of famines was due to the heavy load of taxes. He said that the Government deserved the thanks of the public for their famine arrangements. Speaking of the Provincial Contract question, he said that the local Governments have no power to alter budgets, and any discussion thereon at the Council Chamber is futile.

After adopting a resolution, offering congratulations and expressing gratitude for manifold blessings of her Majesty's Reign on her 60th year jubilee, the Cconference passed resolutions denouncing the Land Revenue Administration, and exhorting Government to give the ryots fixity of tenure, and that all settlements should be made by special legislation. The grievances of railway passengers and the separation of Judicial from Executive functions the modification of rules for election of members to the Legislative Council, the famine policy of Government Hindu religious endowments, improvement of LocalBoards, and the provincial contracts formed subjects of discussion.

The Conference broke up with a prayer to the Secretary of State to act up to the principles laid down in the proclamation that all duly qualified Indians are eligible for all appointments under the Crown in filling up the permanent vacancy of Advocate-Generalship. The president closed the conference with a speech.

The next Conference will be held either at Tanjore or Madura.

MR. ADAMJEE PEERBHOY'S PHILANTHROPY.

DHARI, APRIL 20.

Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy, the well-known Bombay philanthropist, has deputed agents to supply grain and money to the poor Bhora families of Kathiawar and in this town also. All the inhabitants bless him.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, APRIL 20.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here, this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here, day before yesterday afternoon.

HONG KONG, APRIL 21.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Socotra (extra) arrived here, from Bombay, this morning.

ADEN, APRIL 21.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Maria Valerie, from Bombay, arrived, this afternoon.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Hiroshima Maru left Tuticorin for Singapore on 20th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

2¾ per cent. Consols	111 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63
Bar Silver	28 7-16

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE.

THE Governor-General-in-Council has, by an announcement published in the *Gazette of India*, directed that Monday and Tuesday, the 21st and 22nd of June, shall be kept as public holidays throughout British India to commemorate the completion of the sixtieth year of the reign of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India.

It is, in the opinion of the Governor-General-in-Council, undesirable that, while famine and plague prevail over wide areas of the country, there should be large public ceremonials or that great assemblage of people should be encouraged.

His Excellency-in-Council is assured that the executive authorities may on this occasion, as on that of the Jubilee in 1887, safely yield the initiative in taking steps to commemorate the completion of the sixtieth year of Her Majesty's reign to the spontaneous action of the community at large, and that the unanimous voice of the Empire will gratefully tender to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India a homage worthy of the noble charity of her life, never more fully exemplified than in the events of the present year, and of the justice and benevolence of a reign that has now exceeded those of all her predecessors.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Committee, held yesterday, Dr. Bhalchandra presided, and there were also present: Mr. R. H. Vincent, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Professor Muller, the Hon Mr. A. M. Dharamsi, Messrs. Fazulbhoy Visram, K. N. Kabrajee, K. M. Shroff, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

NEW CAST IRON MAINS.

The Committee accorded sanction to the acceptance of the tender of Mr. Palonji Edalji for supplying and laying four-inch new cast-iron mains in various portions of the city and for works in connection therewith, at rates aggregating Rs. 24,373-2-0 *plus* Rs. 800 for cost of cast-iron boxes for sluices and hydrants to be supplied by the WaterWorksDepartment, Rs. 2,100 for charges on account of road repairs, and Rs. 2,726-14-0 for 10 per cent. establishment and contingencies against the grant of Rs. 30,000 sanctioned for the works.

PIPES FOR THE DRAINAGE DEPARTMENT.

The Committee recorded a letter to the Secretary, dated 19th instant, from the Commissioner, reporting that he has accepted the tender of Messrs. Richardson & Cruddas for the supply of stoneware pipes, junctions, bends, &c., required for the Drainage Department, at Rs. 3,140-3-6.

EXTRA ALLOWANCE TO THE FIRE BRIGADE.

The Committee accorded sanction to the continuance of the extra allowances to certain of the Fire Brigade for their extra services in flushing gullies until such time as those services are no longer required, the cost thereof being debited to the grants for the suppression of the plague.

TENDER FOR SUPPLY OF CASTINGS.

Further consideration was given to a letter to the Secretary, dated 14th instant, from the Commissioner, forwarding copy of letter to himself from the Executive Engineer, of the 10th idem, and requesting the decision of the Standing Committee as to whether the tender of Messrs. Sorabji Shapurji and Co. for the supply of castings during 1897-98 should be accepted on the terms mentioned by them. The Commissioner saw no objection to the acceptance of the offer.

The Committee resolved to accept the tender at rates 5 per cent. higher than the contractors were to be paid under their contract of last year, and subject to the insertion of a certain clause in the new contract.

EXAMINATION OF AFFECTED PERSONS.

Dr. Viegas brought to the notice of the Committee that he came that morning from Narel to Bombay, but found that none of the passengers by the railway train were examined medically at any of the stations. He had observed a similar state of affairs on Wednesday last. The plague mortality was much reduced of late; and in the absence of proper medical examination, there was the danger of the mortality from plague cases increasing from affected persons coming into the city.

Dr. Cowasjee said they saw from the papers that a strict examination was made at Santa Cruz.

Professor Muller said he came to the meeting that afternoon by the G. I. P. Railway, and was late a quarter of an hour on account of the medical inspection of passengers.

Dr. Viegas: The examination did not begin this morning.

Mr. Fazulbhoy: Perhaps the first-class passengers were not examined.

Dr. Viegas: I don't know.

Dr. Katrak said he did not know anything about the G. I. P. Railway line, but he could speak from personal knowledge of the very careful examination made at Santa Cruz.

Mr. Vincent said he knew there was great difficulty in obtaining a sufficiently large medical staff for conducting the examination.

The discussion then dropped; and the Committee adjourned.

THE FAMINE.

MR. MALABARI'S TRAVELS IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

ON getting scent of Mr. Malabari's return from his tour in the Famine districts of the North, our representative waylaid him last week. The "pilgrim-reformer" remarked that he knew too little to enlighten the readers of a well informed up-to-date journal. But our representative prevailed upon him to make an appointment for a friendly chat, to learn his views of the situation in the North-Western Provinces, based upon such information as he had acquired at first hand. The other afternoon our representative found himself in the presence of a weary weather-worn traveller, with his hands and face blistered, and with other symptoms of hard-worked days and sleepless nights spent in perhaps the sultriest plains of Northern India. The interviewer was not unaware of Mr. Malabari's work in connection with the plague in this city since December last; his two rounds of Bandora every day, moving among the poor of all classes, alone or with medical men; his excursions with doctors and other officers into the outlying parts of Bombay,—Mahim, Dadar, Worli, Sion, &c.—his frequent visits to the Plague Hospitals, though informal and unannounced. There are touching references in Mr. Malabari's biography to the inspiration for this kind of work derived from his mother, whose "moral genius," as the *Daily News* reviewer said the other day, has shaped not a little of her son's philanthropic career. Nor is it unknown how, in his early youth, our pilgrim used to tramp some of the darkest haunts of sin and sorrow with the late Mr. Bowen and other noble night-workers; and how, when in Europe during his well-earned holidays, he has spent much of his time in studying life in the backslums of London and Paris, chaperoned by highborn lady philanthropists or by police officers specially told off for the purpose.

"You have not been long in the N.-W. Provinces, Mr. Malabari?" said our representative.

"Only two weeks."

"That is long enough for 'The Indian Eye' to take in the situation. You went to the N.-W. P. prepared by your Bombay experience to see the worst, I suppose. Or you went so late because you knew the parts well?"

"Partly, because I knew Hindustan and its ruler well; partly because I wanted to improve upon my knowledge of famine work and the method of acquiring such knowledge on the spot. I am glad I went rather late, in spite of the remonstrances of all up-country friends. That enabled me to study the administration of Famine Relief Work fairly systematised. I went straight to Cawnpur, thence to Lucknow and Shajehanpur, back to Lucknow and Cawnpur; thence to Fatehpur, Allahabad, Banda (the worst affected portion in the Provinces), and Jhansi. Sir A. MacDonnell and Sir A. Mackenzie, whom I have known well since Lord Ripon's time, have been two of the ablest charioteers of the coach of Administration, running almost neck-in-neck, two of the most valuable lieutenants the Viceroy of India ever had. Bengal and the N.W. P. would have suffered grievously at this juncture but for these veterans being at the head of affairs."

"Did not Sir A. MacDonnell put a spoke in the wheel of your Social Legislation some time back?"

"Yes, that was a mistake the cause of which I have not had time to ascertain. It was due, no doubt, to one-sided local information. Had Lord Elgin known both sides of the question as regards the Bill to do away with the imprisonment clause in the law for the so-called Restitution of Conjugal Rights, we would have been spared the humiliation of the head of the Indian Government opposing in Council a measure that had been introduced by the Government themselves, that is, by their own Law Member, in compliance with the declared wishes of Lord Elgin's immediate predecessor, and in redemption of a pledge formally given in Council to that effect. That, however, was a very small matter in itself. I have had other differences with the ruler of the N.-W. P. But differences with an honest worker make agreement all the pleasanter. As I have said, the people of the N.-W. P. may well thank God they have had at this crisis a ruler of Sir Antony's knowledge, sympathy and dauntless courage. As a Catholic, he seems to share Lord Ripon's courage of conviction and of action. And it takes no ordinary courage, I assure you, to manage a famine like the one that has settled upon the unhappy Provinces—considering especially his subordinate position. But the Lieutenant-Governor started with the assumption that to save life at any cost was the least his Government was bound to do. At the very outset he was prepared to spend a crore of money for the purpose, and to give to the organization of relief the best powers of his mature manhood. He was determined to see to every large detail for himself, moving forward and backward with Napoleonic rapidity. He was quick to ascertain the nature and extent of the distress to be relieved, and equally quick in determining to relieve it. So far as he could help, there ought to have been no loss of life from this famine of 1896-97. But Sir A. MacDonnell had inherited an immense legacy of popular distress; he had also to carry with him an unwieldy, if not sometimes an unwilling, district agency. You wonder why a district officer should hesitate to look such a calamity in the face, or, when confronted with the inevitable, should so often seek to minimize its effects. Surely, there is no lack of humanity in officers of the Crown? Well, but like the rest of us, officers of Government are apt to be misled by the instinct of self-preservation. To admit the presence of a widespread famine is, in a sense, to invite a reflection on one's own management of a district. District officers, from Tahsildar to Commissioner, are naturally slow to realize the presence of actual starvation. I do not blame these worthy gentlemen, but at the same time would not go to *them* alone for permission to start relief-works. Again, there is the question of ways and means. You know how, at the best of times, Government, like the ryots, have to live from hand to mouth. Think, then, of the struggle entailed by a bad season. Here we have had a succession of bad seasons. What wonder, if the impulse of generosity has sometimes to be curbed, especially when 'economy' is the order of the day at head-quarters, with theories in the air, such as that the rural population will get on somehow with one meal a day, of the coarsest and sparest, and that it is only when even this fails tens-of-thousands of the subjects that the State may step forward to save life, which sometimes means, to prolong the miseries of existence?"

"Did you find much of this niggardliness in the North-West Provinces?"

"Pretty much the contrary, so far as the Government was concerned. To say nothing here of the larger provision of relief—the pecuniary grants for the improvement of holdings, for the purchase of seed, the sinking of wells, etc., and suspension and remission of revenue—all which might well upset an impecunious Finance Minister—not a few of the relief camps, poor-houses, and orphanages that I saw in the North-West Provinces presented a living, a speaking contrast to what I had seen nearer home. It is a hateful thing to have to speak thus of one's own household. But whether from ignorance, or want of experience, or of due appreciation of the misery of the masses, the Government of Bombay seem to have fallen short of one's expectations in this matter. Please note that I refer only to that district of our Presidency which I had visited before starting for the North-West Provinces,—although the policy all over is said to be more or less the same."

"Could you say wherein you most observed this contrast to the credit of the North-West Provinces?" was the next enquiry.

"Well, whereas in the Bombay district referred to I had noticed one and the same system of task-work for all classes, irrespective of sex and age, in the N.-W. P. I found variety—earth work, well and tank digging, road making, excavation of old sites, &c. The task there appeared to be decidedly lighter and more humanely devised. I saw less of the results of set task-work there than I had noticed here, on the top of the initial disadvantage of the sameness of work for all classes and ages and for both sexes. Further, the N.-W. P. Government appeared to be more humane as regards the provision of food, clothing, shelter, medicine, and so on. Not one camp or poor-house or orphanage did I visit but had its clean well-kept row of shelters with little conveniences to make life bearable. I never heard there, as in Bombay, that 'these people were used to live and work in the open.' The treatment of children and invalids seemed to be equally satisfactory there, with a fair supply of milk, sugar, rice, sago, aye soup here and there, and wheat bread for those that needed it. Some of the little ones I found under the care of matrons and nurses. The food for the non-workers generally seemed to be better than at Bombay, both in quality and in quantity—wholesome bread, half wheat half *jav* (barley) vegetable stew prepared in oil much sweeter than the Bombay *ghee*, which Mr. Javerilal has been trying for years to improve. This for breakfast. Parched gram for lunch. And rice and *dal* (peas) or bread and *dal* for dinner, with the necessary condiment. Most of the Bombay Relief Camps had no shelters at all, and the wretched people had to cook their own food (and what food!) with such fuel as they could pick up in the jungles or purchase from the wily Bania. No, Sir, they manage these things better in the N.-W. P., without doubt, although even there one notices a good deal of swindling on the part of the petty supervisors and their men. This the higher officials do their best to control (it is hopeless to stop it altogether) by means of surprise visits and summary punishment of the delinquents. Then, I saw separate accommodation there for lepers (a rather large number), and for those suffering or likely to suffer from cholera, diarrhœa, small-pox, mumps, and—the Bombay plague, if you please. Men and women, as a rule, lived apart in opposite rows. The water-supply was carefully looked after; the latrine arrangements were very decent, and medical relief, on the whole, was prompt and efficacious—though the rate of mortality was disquieting at times. Why, Sir, even the system of cash payments in the N.-W. P. appeared to work as if by magic, compared with our own heavy clumsy method. But I am not sure if a portion of the wages did not go into the wrong pockets. In one place I was told that even the cooked food was stolen and sold by auction! And Brahmin supervisors almost everywhere were said to be most heartless.

"In some respects, indeed, Bombay showed itself a very poor second to the N.-W. P. Things ought to have been otherwise, considering our larger resources and smaller area under distress. But what could you expect from a Government whose officers, as primed by some of their native subordinates, advise the feeding of infants of a few months on *khichri* (cooked rice and peas) who would treat nursing mothers almost the same as ordinary women at work, who despise all advice as to the need of shelter for thousands of men, women and children working under the fierce heat of the day or living under the biting cold of the night? There are officers, too, and Christian officers, who insist upon fining those on the relief-works who fail to perform the full task assigned to them—fining so frequently that the pittance fixed for them by the Famine Code is in most cases reduced to a shadow of itself. Observe that many of these workers fined are women with children to depend upon them, not a few of them being nursing mothers and women with infants in arms. There ought to be a limit even to legalized sharp practice, although I doubt if the Code contemplates anything like this wholesale fining of those who cannot possibly get through a task fixed too high. The fact that the majority of those on relief-works—men, women and children—have to be fined every day, carries its own condemnation. Fining, like all other forms of punishment, ought to be the exception, not the rule. And how can you reconcile this fining with the so-called *relief*? In this respect the contrast between Bombay and the N.-W. P. appeared to me perhaps the sharpest. Is it too late to press it home to the consciousness of our own district officers? Here and there they seem to be already mending their ways. Let us hope they will do this right through. I am willing to allow for difference in local conditions and requirements. I may also admit that what is possible for the N.-W. P. may not be so for Bombay. But with every allowance thus made for the past, I am bound to say that Bombay officialdom sometimes looked both a niggard and a churl, compared with that of the N.-W. P. Was this so, because those of our district officials referred to started with looking upon famine as a nuisance, to be got rid of somehow, and its victims as so many disturbers of their peace? That is certainly not the spirit in which to deal with the victims of misfortune, perhaps of our own mismanagement."

"But, then, Mr. Malabari, you know that Bombay has had other troubles, besides a very large number of the famine-stricken to relieve?"

"Yes, of course, we have had the plague to worry us. But I know not how far it has taxed the resources of the State. And as to the number of the famine-stricken, I doubt if Bombay can show a-fifth of the North-West Provinces. The official figure for those provinces once stood at 1,700,000 (in point of fact it must have stood higher). It was 1,000,000 when I visited the provinces."

"What became of the other 700,000?"

"Supposed to have gone back to their fields for harvesting. Some of them, perhaps, driven away, others dead and gone. There was cruel mismanagement here and there, even in the North-West Provinces, exposed by journalists, Brahmo and Christian missionaries and others. The Government of the Provinces shines so far under our comparative method of criticism. It would suffer if judged by an absolute standard. But Government, after all, is only a human agency, with limitations both upon its knowledge and its power to do good. What I have said in praise of the North-West Provinces applies mainly to the Lieutenant-Governor, whose example has fired up the willing and goaded on the unwilling. For Bombay you must apportion the blame very much the other way. The Governor has behaved very well on the whole. Sir A. MacDonnell's famine policy could hardly be expected to evoke the ready co-operation of the Service; but in his chief Councillor and his Private Secretary he seems to be exceptionally fortunate. It is the people, however, the poor and illiterate, who bear testimony to his beneficent work, and bless the *Lat Sahib* wherever he goes. They have felt his liberality in their own persons, seen him often with their own eyes, willing to listen to the humblest of them, to take counsel with the lowliest. In short, Sir A. MacDonnell may be said to have the famine well in hand."

"Don't you think he may be overdoing the thing, as Sir Charles Elliott seems to have hinted in his lecture before the Society of Arts?"

"I doubt if Sir Charles spoke the language of disparagement when referring to the efforts of the Government of the N.-W. P. What he probably wanted to show was that they would not stint on an occasion like this. As to overdoing the thing, there is small fear of that in India. Even if the will is there at times, the power is always wanting. In the N.-W. P. I saw indications, and plenty of them, of holding back the hand. That seemed to be the meaning of the "Intermediate" system of relief, recently introduced. It is likely to press very hard on workers with a large number of dependents. On the other hand, it may save many from demoralization—a danger we, Natives, are too apt to overlook. Under the new system, which is experimental, the non-workers will be kept close to their villages, and taken care of there, whilst the workers will be enabled to earn a fair day's wage for a fair day's work. Perhaps it is as well to discourage overcrowding and the presence of idlers at the camps, in view of the hot weather coming on. Even under the new system I hope it will be possible for a family of four—man, wife, and two children—to make about 4 annas a day. But at the best, there was nothing *lavish* in what I saw, either in the payment for work done or in the giving of gratuitous relief. When final accounts come to be adjusted for the N.-W.P. Government, they may be found to have spent, in spite of all we have said to their credit, little more than one anna and a-quarter a day per head, on an average."

"You don't think that enough?"

"Not at all, in view of the ruling prices of grain. But it won't do to look a gift horse in the mouth. The policy seems to be to *save life*. Well, as I have said before, that is a doubtful blessing to many of the victims saved. The people have already lost so much in stamina, that they are likely to succumb to another period of privation as severe as the present. Many are already 'found dead' here and there, to use official language, found dead from sheer exhaustion. And of those living, how many have I seen on the verge of death—more dead than alive! The sights were appalling even to eyes accustomed to witnessing disease and death. I visited the N.-W. Provinces this time after some eight years, to find a marked deterioration in the physique of the people generally. Famine, indeed, seems to have become the normal condition of parts of the country. This is the third year (or is it the fourth?) in succession of Bundelkhand writhing in the grip of the gaunt monster."

"And what do you think to be the cause of this destitution?"

"One cause is that which Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji has dinned into our ears for nearly half-a-century namely, the depletion of India's material wealth owing to an unnatural system of administration. The connection between the two countries, in matters of finance especially, is so one-sided, that justice is often out of the question. The weak partner has hitherto been more or less at the mercy of the strong. This is the gravamen of Mr. Dadabhai's complaint. He does not complain of the foreign official monopoly only. Nor do I hold that India will gain so very much by reducing that foreign agency to Lord Ripon's 'irreducible minimum,' which is not exactly what Mr. Dadabhai interprets it to be. On principle I hold with Cobden and Bright, that the best of foreign dominations is incompatible with the natural growth and prosperity of the dominated race. But on the other hand, I know that the political constitution of India and her past history almost preclude the possibility of 'home rule' in its true sense, and even of 'independence.'"

After some further remarks on the subject, Mr. Malabari proceeded: "Another cause of this recurring agricultural distress in India is, as Sir W. Wedderburn has shown, your modern system of land revenue foisted on our very ancient rural economy. The old system of payment in kind had its disadvantages, but it was indigenuous to the soil. Under that system, the State or the landlord could claim half the actual produce of the soil, more when there was more than the average, less when less, none at all when the ryot got none from his field in a bad year. Thus, in adverse times, the ryot could fall back upon his little reserve, secure in its enjoyment from any invasion either on the part the State or the Zemindar. Under the new system, superior in some respects, he has to pay in cash, and this he must find anyhow—by the sale of ornaments, utensils, even of his agricultural stock in trade, and the sale of his field after starving himself and family. Those who know the love of home of the Indian cultivator know what this means. Very few Englishmen can realize it, I am afraid. Sir W. Wedderburn does, and always did. What are your suspensions and remissions of revenue worth, what are all your humane efforts toward the relief of famine worth, in the case of thousands who cannot survive the shock of separation from their ancestral homesteads? Millions of money are spent by Government in fighting a famine. If they spent half the amount judiciously in averting the calamity, it would be better for them and for their subjects. And see how little of the money is spent on works of permanent utility, such as would set up the ryots again, how much on measures of temporary relief—in feeding those thrown out of employment and on costly establishments for inspection, and so on? Haste makes waste. The corruption among the low-paid supervisors and their staff is another evil. But it is this short-sightedness of the revenue authorities that is most painful. They won't always adapt their measures, before or after the famine, to the genius of the people concerned. With the best of intentions, they sometimes achieve the worst of results in the management of a famine or scarcity. But India's fate is to suffer, to suffer at the hands of friends and foes alike. It is not only for the sins of her rulers that the country suffers; she suffers equally for the sins of her own children. Improvident living and evil customs have no less to do with our sufferings than the ignorance and arrogance of our foreign rulers."

Here Mr. Malabari launched upon a general disquisition on the policy of the Government of India, the ignorance and want of sympathy of some of its officials, and the absence of settled principles to work upon. With equal freedom he criticized the shortcomings and backslidings of those leaders and representatives of the people who in his view often misled responsible officers. But at every turn he made some allowance for the difficulties of the situation—"difficulties that are growing into positive dangers." His criticisims were not only informing and improving, but were throughout uttered in a kindly and discriminating spirit.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT S. B. PATTERSON, 38th Dogras, has proceeded to Sutna for employment on famine duty.

THE transfer of Lieutenant E. O'Brien from the 30th to 25th Bombay Infantry has been cancelled.

CAPTAIN W. HUDSON, 20th M. I., is appointed Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Belgaum.

MAJOR G. M. PORTER, R.E., officiates as Mint Master, Calcutta, vice Colonel A. W. Baird, R.E., and takes over office on 28th instant.

COLONEL W. L. RANKING, Madras G.I.I. late A.A.G. Rangoon District, is permitted to reside out of India on attaining Colonel's allowances.

COLONEL H. A. GRAVES, Staff Corps, is permitted to reside in India on vacating his appointment in the Military Works Department.

LIEUTENANT H. WOOD, and 2nd-Lieutenants R. J. G. Fraser, A. Brough and B. J. Haslam, R.E., are on their way out from home for a tour of service in this country.

MAJOR J. WILLCOCKS, D.S.O., D.A.A.G. Nagpore, officiates as A.A.G. on the District Staff, Bombay Command, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Stowell proceeding on 8 months' leave.

CAPTAIN A. B. DUNSTERVILLE, 1st East Surrey Regiment, officiates as D.A.A.G. on the District Staff, Bengal Command, vice Denne granted 6 months' leave.

THE Head-Quarter Staff of the Bengal Command has been augmented by an additional D. A. Q. M. G., and Captain W. E. Bonbury, D. A. A. G. of the Narbadda District has been selected to fill the appointment.

THE following officers have passed the examination in tactical fitness for command:—Major T. W. St. L. Chase, V. C., 28th Bombay Infantry, W. B. Piers, 10th Bombay Infantry, R. F. Johnstone, 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, T. H. Plumer, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, and D. W. Purdon, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

THE following appointments have been made:—Corps of Guides.—Major R. G. Egerton, Squadron Commander, to move up in grade succession, vice Younghusband seconded. Captain F. J. H. Barton, Squadron Officer and H. J. E. Palmer, from 5th P. C., to be Squadron Commanders. Captain F. G. H. Dawies, Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Commander sub pro tem. 12th Bengal Infantry:—2nd-Lieutenant C. P. Barlow, to be officiating Wing Officer.

THE following officers are permitted to return to duty:—Lieutenant-Colonel G. L. Eliot, Commissariat Department, Major V. C. Tonnochy, 3rd Sikhs; Captains W. E. Brett, 6th M. I., H. F. Williams, Royal Munster Fusiliers, H. F. Head, R. A.; Lieutenants G. Franks, R. A., J. S. Dullas, 23rd M. I., J. S. Swan, CommissariatDepartment, F.G. Sutton, 10th M.I., J.L. Rose, 2-1st Gurkhas, P. Greig, 27th M. I., and G. P. Evans, 18th B. I.

THE following remain at home on extended leave:—Lieutenant-Colonel F. G. Welch, 3rd Bombay Infantry, 3 months; Major F. M. Rundall, 1-4th Gurkhas, 3 months; Captain J. M. Stewart, 1-5th Gurkhas, 4 months; E. L. Holloway, 4th M. I., 3 months; Surgeon-Captain N. Hubbard, 13 B. I., 6 months; Lieutenants A. R. Saunders, 2nd Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, and E. E. Biddick, 2 M. I., 3 months; and S. Clay Meywar Bheel Corps, 4 months.

THE following appointments have been made:—7th Bombay Lancers.—Major G. A. Gott, from the 3rd Bombay Cavalry to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Monteith appointed to command of 2nd Bombay Lancers. 3rd Bombay Cavalry.—Captain C. F. Grantham, Squadron Commander, 6th Bombay Cavalry, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Gott. 28th Bombay Pioneers.—2nd Lieutenant K. Wygram, Unattached List, to be Officiating Wing Officer. 11th Madras Infantry.—2nd-Lieutenants H. W. Niven and J. G. Lyons, Unattached List, to be Officiating Wing Officers.

HERE the national monument, a colossal equestrian statute of the old Emperor, crowned with victory, entering the castle of his ancestors, was unveiled at half-past eleven. The ceremony, which was favoured by fine weather, was carried out in accordance with the official programme, the removal of the veil being the signal for an outburst of hearty cheers from the countless multitude of spectators. All the troops taking part in the ceremony were under the personal command of the Emperor. At the moment of the unveiling the troops presented arms. A salute of 101 guns was fired and the bells of the principal churches were rung. The troops having marched past the Emperor, His Majesty, accompanied by the two Empresses and all the German and foreign Princes walked in procession round the memorial and laid wreaths upon the steps. The whole scene presented a most impressive spectacle which was witnessed by crowds of people who filled the roofs, windows, and balconies of every house near.

THE EPIDEMIC.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Ward		Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	1	5
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvi	11	1	26
	Chukla	0	0	
	Umarkhadi	0	0	
	Dongri	1	0	
C	Market	1	0	15
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Fanaswadi	0	1	
	Bhuleshwar	1	0	
	Khara Talao	0	1	
	Khumbarwada	0	1	
D	Khetwadi	0	0	2
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chaupati	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahalakshmi	1	0	
E	Mazagon	0	0	26
	Tarwadi	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	1	
	Kamatipura	4	1	
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	0	0	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	0	0	8
	Sewri	0	0	
	Sion	3	1	
G	Mahim	5	0	2
	Worli	3	0	
	Water Division	0	0	0
	Non-Residt. & Unknown	0	1	1
	HOSPITALS.			
	Grant Road		4	19
	Wari Bunder		0	
	Jain		1	
	Dharavi Plague		2	
	Arthur Road		2	
	Adamjee Peerbhoy		1	
	Hindu Fever		2	
	Sion Road		0	
	Custom Road		0	
	Khoja		0	
	Churney Road		1	
	Dariasthan		0	
	Lohana		0	
	Dossa Osval		0	
	Parel		0	
	Reay Road		1	
	Telegu		1	
	Police		1	
	Cutchee Memon		1	
	Sorang		1	
	Worli Plague		1	
	Total	30	28	104
	Total to date	11,645	9,952	

The following returns show the admissions into the hospitals during the twenty-four hours ending yesterday at 6 a.m.:—

Jamshetji Bunder	1
Mint Road Hospital by Govindji Thakersi Mulji for Bhattias	1
Jackeria Musjid Street for Cutchi Memons	1
Clive Road Hospital for Dossa Osval Bannias	1
Kolsa Street Hospital by Khan Bahadur Cassum Haji Mitha	1
Grant Road	2
Nizampura Hospital for Kokani Sunnis	1
Churni Road Hospital	1
Arthur Road Hospital	5
Foras Road Police Hospital	2
Ripon Road Julai Hospital	3
Wari Bunder	1
Reay Road	1
Connaught Road Hindu Hospital	1
Parel Government House	3
Sion	1
Worli	3
Dharavi Borah Community	2
Total	31

THE PLAGUE COMMITTEE.

General Gatacre and Surgeon-Major Dimmock visited Wadi Bunder Hospital, at 5-30, on Tuesday evening. There were six patients, and thirty-five persons were under observation. All those under observation are from the in-coming vessels.

The Committee then proceeded with Surgeon-Major MacCartie to the Jukri Bunder, where the inspection of the inward traffic was being carried on. All the arrangements were excellent, and the work was being done systematically and quickly. Surgeon-Major MacCartie then took the Committee in his steam launch to the harbour inspection stations:—The first was Tuckers Beacon. There were two medical men on duty, and work carried on day and night. Thirty-one boats were examined during the day. The second was Free Anchorage. Inspection here carried on by day only. Forty-nine boats were examined during the day. The Committee then returned to Wadi Bunder. Surgeon-Major MacCartie brought to the notice of the chairman the excellent work being done by his staff, especially mentioning the name of Surgeon-Major Cremmin, V. C., and said that he hoped, if possible, some extra staff might be given him soon, because the work at present was very heavy indeed. He also testified to the very great assistance he had received from Mr. Shepperd, who had provided him with clinical theremometers and had also had electric light put up in the Wadi Bunder shed to facilitate the inspection by night.

It is notified by Captain W. F. Cahusac, secretary to the Plague Committee, that the Mahim and Sion causeways will be kept open till 8 p.m. for traffic instead of being closed at 7 p.m. as hitherto.

The Plague Committee have received with thanks a cheque for Rs. 30 from the Rev. P. R. Harrison, Chaplain of Ahmedabad, being the result of the offertories at Christ's Church and St. George's Church at Ahmedabad on Sunday, the 11th instant.

The high priest or the spiritual leader of the Borahs, Mullahji Sahib Syed Mahomed Burhanuddin Saheb, has with his usual keen insight into the situation directed that all caste-dinners among the Borah community should be stopped during the prevailing epidemic. This is a step which might reasonably be imitated by other communities.

EVICTED TENANTS.

The chairman of the Plague Committee and Surgeon-Major Dimmock, accompanied by Surgeon-Lieutenant Howell, the D. M. O. of No. 1 District, inspected the community living at Victoria Bunder, Colaba, who have found themselves in distress on account of their being turned out of their houses which have been condemned as unfit for human habitation. The original population is said to have been about 5,000, and there was a serious outbreak of plague amongst them. The ground belongs to the Colaba Land Company and the houses are owned by a number of petty landlords who pay ground rent to the company. There are several hundreds of people who are now living in temporary structures and some of them are of a most primitive kind. Mr. K. R. Cama, the secretary to the Colaba Land Company, was present, and furnished all the information to the Committee. The grievances of the landlords as well as the tenants were also listened to by the Committee. The condemned houses were then visited, and the whole area of the place inspected by the Committee. It was resolved that the D. M. O., Dr. Howell, should make a thorough inspection of all the houses, and that he should ascertain the number of people who have been actually turned out of their houses, and that he should have the whole place ready for a final and full inspection by the Committee at the earliest possible date.

VISITATION BY JUSTICES IN THE FORT.

On Tuesday last, 323 houses in No. 2 District (Fort) were visited by twelve justices, five volunteers, and one lady doctor. No case was detected. The total mortality in the districts during the period was two, one of which was due to plague.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday the number of persons who left Bombay and arrived in the city by sea and road was as

follows :—Arrivals by sea 3,470, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 1,695, making a total of 5,165 persons. Departures by sea 1,380, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways, 1,721. making a total of 3,101 persons. Excess of arrivals over departures, 2,064 persons.

A MOSQUE CONDEMNED.

A mosque situated at Narelwadi was condemned by the Collector. The priest or *mulla* declined to leave the mosque. Superintendent Nolan, on hearing of the determination of the *mulla*, proceeded to the mosque, and after a deal of persuasion he succeeded in inducing the priest to leave the mosque.

THE MEDICAL INSPECTION OF IN-COMING PASSENGERS.

On Tuesday no less than thirty people whose condition was somewhat suspicious were detained under observation at the hospitals by order of the medical officers who are conducting the examination of persons arriving by sea. The inspection of all arrivals by rail is now in full working order, although complaints are still heard as to its laxity in the case of certain stations. The detention of passengers owing to their suffering from plague symptoms is, by no means, a rare occurrence. The commissioned medical officers in charge at the Santa Cruz, Palghur, Coorla, and Kalyan Railway stations, and elsewhere are assisted by the following staff :—

Santa Cruz—Dr. M. E. Pavri, Dr. Narayan Ragunath Satpute ; assistant surgeons T. L. Wredden, T. A. Colkers, and G. H. King ; and Hospital Assistants Chunilal B. Patel, Umthashunker N. Vyas, and Culliauji B. Patel.

Bandora—Assistant Surgeons B. Nalel, G. Thipthorpe, and A. Dyer.

Palghur—Assistant-Surgeon Pettigrew.

Coorla—Dr. Dubash, Dr. Dossabhoy Burjorji ; Medical Pupils J. Shemain, G. F. Andeen, G. H. Coperitt ; and Hospital Assistants Maneckshaw Aspendiarji, Mahomed Sahib B. Buksha, and Suleman Gulal.

Thana—Assistant-Surgeon H. F. Duckworth ; and Medical Pupils Lauder and G. Jennings.

Yesterday, at Wadala, a village in the Sion sub-section, Professor O. V. Muller discovered a man suffering from the plague, lying in a dharamsalla attached to the village temple. The man had arrived ill by rail a few days before from his native place in the Poona district. A woman living near had apparently already caught the infection from him. Another case, also imported, was found near Matunga by Messrs. Marshall and Bottlewala, Parsee J. Ps.

PRECAUTIONS IN GWALIOR.

It is notified that whereas his Highness Maharaja Sir Madhav Rao Sindhia Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of Gwalior, has, owing to the danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease in his territories, prohibited the assemblage of persons at Ujjain for the Singhast Mela ; and whereas the Governor-General in Council is satisfied that such danger as aforesaid exists ; in exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III. of 1897) the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to Ujjain, or to the station on the railway next on either side of Ujjain, that is to say, to Fatehabad Junction or to Tajpur or to Aslaoda, shall be sold from the date of this notification, until the 18th day of May, 1897, by any railway administration in British India to any pilgrim or other person intending, or believed to be intending, to visit the Singhast Mela.

POONA.

The City Municipal office returns for the 24 hours ended at 8 a. m. on Tuesday show the following results :—

Peths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Vetal	1	0
Bhowani	2	1
Nana	3	1
Ganesh	1	0
Somwar	2	0
Rawiwar	1	0
Ganj	1	0
Sukerwar	2	0
Budwar	0	0
Nihal	0	0
Sadashiv	0	0
Segregation	0	0
Narayen	0	0
Kasba	0	0
Raste	0	0
Shanwar	0	0
Mangalwar	0	0
Bhamburda	0	0
Residence unkoown	0	0
Plague Hospitals		11
Total	13	13
Total up to date	1898	1372.

Total mortality from all causes 15.—*Herald*.

THE DECCAN.

THE REPORTED APPEARANCE OF PLAGUE.

HYDERABAD, April 17.

The Bombay telegram published in the *Pioneer* of last Thursday regarding the outbreak of plague at Lingunyalli station near Hyderabad is incorrect. No cases of plague have as yet occurred there. Surgeon-Colonel Lawrie, assisted by a large staff, including Mr. George Warner, Superintendent of the Chadarghaut Municipality, is using his best endeavours to keep plague patients from entering the Nizam's Dominions through Wadi, and so far his endeavours have been thoroughly successful.

SIND.

THE PLAGUE AT KARACHI.

KARACHI, April 16.

Only the disinfecting party was out, to-day, with the sanitary Inspectors. The sanitary inspector of the Soldiers' Bazar reports 7 cases in that quarter. This morning Captain Rocke read Morning Service to all the men who were not out to-day, it being Good Friday. The Civil, Plague Bagdadi, Runchore, and Parsi hospital returns for the 16th show 114 patients remaining, 23 convalescents, and 9 deaths. A case of plague was discovered in the present Civil Hospital compound, and was removed to the Plague Hospital.

The following N. C. O.'s have been appointed sanitary inspectors :—Sergeant Beer for the Civil Lines; Corporals Absolon, Brixey, E. and G. Webb for the Sadar Bazar; and Bombardier Welsh and Gunner Stock for the Soldiers' Bazar.

April 17.

Two cases were found in the Sadar on the 16th. Only disinfecting work was done on the 17th. On the 16th there were 32 cases and 23 deaths; on the 17th, 27 cases and 10 deaths; making the totals to date 3,569 and 3,015 respectively. Keamari is again showing cases and deaths. Eleven quarters notify deaths; Christians and Jews are in the list.

April 18.

The returns of the Civil, Plague, Begdadi, and Kaliankot Hospitals for the 17th instant show 132 patients remaining, 25 convalescents, 3 deaths, 15 admissions, and 8 patients under observation. The Borah Hospital under Dr. Mirza works well ; all the arrangements are good. The 74 people in quarantine are fed by their own community. No work has been done to-day by the military parties. The men on plague duty are not allowed to mix with the rest of the battalion, or go into their lines or into the bazar.

There were 17 cases on the 18th and 12 deaths, making the totals to date 3,676 and 3,027 respectively. One Parsi and one Christian are in to-day's mortality list.

LOWER DAMAUN.

APRIL 20.

After the members of the community of Shet Sorabji and his personal friends had been reinoculated, the inoculation was proceeded with in the Government School on the beach; where there was an immense crowd anxious to be inoculated. In all ninety-seven persons were inoculated yesterday—six being reinoculations. Dr. Kalapesi initiated a local doctor, Mr. Claudino J. da Cunha, L. R. C. P., in the process of inoculation, and he inoculated a few. Surgeon-Major Lyons, the President of the Bombay Plague Research Committee, has sent a telegram to Shet Sorabji, intimating his desire to come here to investigate effects of inoculation on outbreak. The two Parsees who were not inoculated and who were attacked with the plague died last night. In reply to the telegram sent by the people of Lower Damaun to Portugal, Shet Sorabji has this morning received from Donna Maria Pia, the Dowager Queen of Portugal, a telegram to the effect : "Communication which you just made to me in the name of the people on the sad state in which they find themselves pains me much. You can inform them that I take the greatest interest in all you state on their behalf and what they need. The Government has already urged the British Government to mitigate the rigor of isolation and to take measures to help them. I have given orders to send them one conto (equivalent to Rs. 2,500) from the inundados (inundation) fund to relieve the attack by the plague of families in misery. I pray to God that such a calamity may soon end." The Goa Government has deputed Dr. Viriato Pinto, L.R.C.P., to assist the authorities in checking the plague in Lower Damaun. Dr. Pinto has sent a communication to the Governor advising him that there was no objection to the inoculated being allowed to go to Upper Damaun. It is learnt on good authority that the British authorities would shortly soften the rigour of the cordon on the frontier.

INTERCESSION AT MALAD.

On Sunday, the 18th instant, at 5 p.m., a prayer for the suppression of plague was offered at the shrine of shree Dattatraya Maharaja, in Malad, by the Hindus who have sought refuge there. The place being in the fields a mandap was erected and gaily decorated with evergreens and flags, &c. Huri-kirtan was preached, and at the conclusion verses composed suitable for the occasion were sung. About two hundred people assembled. Proceedings were concluded at 7-30 p.m. by the distribution of *prasad*.

THANA.

A correspondent, writing yesterday, says :—It is reported that the bubonic plague has seriously broken out at Versova, Bassein, and Chichni. The following are the number of deaths which took place at these stations during the last week :—36 at Versova, 33 at Bassein, and 57 at Chichni. The town of Kelva-Mahim is now free from the epidemic, and the Collector and Plague Ahthority, Thana, has therefore imposed quarantine for nine days on all passengers arriving at this station from the 13th instant. The annual Hindu fair, which is to take place at Mahaluxmi during the current week, has been stopped by the orders of the plague authority in the Dhanu taluka. The Thana Municipality has increased the tax of the houses in the town for 1897-98. Mr. Moro Waman Kirtanay arrived here from Sholapur and took charge of the office of Deputy Educational Inspector, Thana, on Thursday last. There were no plague cases or deaths yesterday or the day before. There are now twenty-six patients in the Segregation Hospital, of whom eighteen are convalescent.

THE JAIN HOSPITAL.

During the last week ending 18th instant there were 16 admissions, 8 deaths, and the following 5 were discharged cured, viz. :—Vakta Pana, Manekchand Kalianji, Narayen Dayal, Nathibai, and Revabai. There are 17 patients now under treatment, of whom 12 are convalescent and 5 acute.

HINDU FEVER HOSPITAL.

From 7 a.m. 20th April to 7 a.m. 21st April there was one admission and two deaths, leaving twenty-nine under treatment.

ADAMJI PEERBHOY PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

The daily report of the Adamji Peerbhoy Plague Hospital of the 21st instant shows :—Remaining under treatment 15—all being males.

THE CUTCHEE MEMON PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

The following are the returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday morning :—Death, 1 ; convalescent, 1 ; and remaining under treatment, 2.

A PARLIAMENTARY BLUE BOOK.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

From Secretary of State to Governor, Bombay, 23rd January, 1897.

Plague.—Experts lay stress on importance, in addition to general disinfection, of casting away and burning earth of floors to depth of four inches. European troops are invited to volunteer for this work at Hongkong. There were 11 cases and two deaths among troops so employed.

From Secretary of State to Governor, Bombay, 27th January, 1897.

Expert here suggests that if Yersin has reached Bombay you should employ him to treat plague patients.

From Secretary of State to Governor, Bombay, 29th January, 1897.

Your telegram of 20th January. Doctors Reade, Borrodaile, Beveridge, Army Medical Department, employed Hongkong plague, will arrive about 19th February. Do you wish to have Dr. Lowson, Hongkong Colonial Service ? Highly recommended.

From Governor, Bombay, 1st February, 1897.

Your telegram of 20th January. Should like Lowson.

From Secretary of State to Governor, Bombay, 1st February, 1897.

Lord Lister called here to-day to say that he has very high opinion of efficacy of Yersin's treatment of plague, and considers employment of Yersin by your Government most desirable in view of similar steps taken by German and other Governments. He believes treatment acts with great certainty and very speedily.

From Governor, Bombay, 2nd February, 1897.

Your telegram of yesterday. Yersin gone Annam to prepare serum.

From Secretary of State to Governor, Bombay, 2nd February, 1897.

It has been suggested, with some scientific support, that recent vaccination confers some immunity against other germ diseases besides small-pox. Suggestion might be laid before your scientific experts for enquiry whether recently vaccinated children enjoy any apparent immunity from plague, and whether matter merits further verification.

From Secretary of State to Viceroy, 6th February, 1897.

Your telegram of 4th February. Have consulted Local Government Board. Their two best men not available. They cannot recommend any inspector with sufficient experience and weight for proposed duty. They advise emploment of Dr. Lowson on this work. He has been at Hongkong advising about buildings with reference to plague. His experience is unique. Local Government Board say he would be more effective than any officer they could send. Do you agree ? Lowson left for Bombay on plague duty yesterday.

From Viceroy, 12th February, 1897.

Your telegram of 6th February. In view of apparent connection between structure of buildings at Bombay and progress of plague, we and also Government of Bombay, consider it is very important to have opinion of expert Local Government Board Inspector. His opinion would carry greater weight than Lowson's. Would it not be possible for one of the best men under Local Government Board, though not available at present, to be shortly made available.

From Secretary of State to Governor, Bombay, 12th February, 1897.

Please telegraph latest information about trial of protective inoculation against plague. Parliamentary question Monday.

From Governor, Bombay 13 February, 1897.

Your telegram of yesterday. Only reliable inoculation figures are from House of Correction, Bombay, where there were 11 attacks with six deaths in average daily population of 173 3-7 among uninoculated ; two attacks, no deaths, in average daily population of 148 3 7 among inoculated during same period. This excludes attacks and deaths occuring within 24 hours of inoculation, as these probably had the disease on them before the operation. Up to date 512 inoculations in all ; from among them no attacks have been reported except the two in the jail. Speaking generally, inoculation appears to afford considerable protection, but sufficient time not elapsed yet to estimate degree, or how long it will continue.

From Secretary of State to Governor, Bombay, 9th March, 1897.

Your telegram of 7th instant, Inoculation. You have not answered question in my telegram of 5th instant :—"What arrangements made for extension ?" I think it most important that Government should give every facility, and should take all possible measures to induce threatened population to undergo inoculation. Please report specially as to this in weekly telegrams, and give every week number of inoculations and results as far as known. Parliamentary question on Thursday.

From Governor, Bombay, 10th March, 1897.

Your telegram of yesterday. Inoculation. I am preparing organisation for extension of inoculating depots, for instructing medical officers in inoculation, for popularising it, and increasing amount of prophylactic lymph that can be produced. Will send figures and information weekly.

On the 27th of January the Government of India addressed a despatch to the Secretary of State, giving a history of the outbreak, and of the measures taken to deal with it. The despatch states :—

The remedial and preventive measures that have been adopted fall under three main heads :—

(1.) Medical and sanitary measures at the places where the outbreak has occurred.

(2.) Measures to prevent the spread of the disease by sea.

(3.) Measures to prevent the spread of the disease by land.

As soon as the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay reported to that Government that he had seen cases of a mild type of bubonic plague in the city, preventive measures were adopted and a committee of medical experts were appointed to report on the disease and the situation. The Municipal Corporation have from the outset required the infected quarters to undergo a thorough and systematic cleaning and disinfection ; and they have also pushed on vigorously other sanitary measures, such as the improvement of house-connections and the construction of surface drains in quarters where the drainage was defective. A house-to-house visitation by medical officers has also been instituted. The Corporation have sanctioned liberal measures towards these ends, and the executive officers have displayed great energy in carrying them out. The Government of Bombay have given your Lordships a summary of the measures they have caused to be adopted in Bombay, Kurachee, and Poona in their telegram of the 22nd instant.

On the 2nd of January we deputed Surgeon-Major-General Cleghorn, our Sanitary Commissioner, to visit Bombay, in order that he might render what assistance he could, and that he might inform himself fully on the situation of affairs. Dr. Cleghorn made a *thorough investigation* of the infected quarters, and called an informal meeting of the principal medical practitioners and the members of the special Medical Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay. These gentlemen have recorded a memorandum stating their opinion that the plague now prevailing in the city is only slightly, and under certain conditions, infectious or contagious ; that its incidence is largely due to local causes, and that the only effective way, combined with the measures which are at present in operation, of arresting the progress of the disease, is to insist on the evacuation of houses in which cases of plague have occurred. A copy of this memorandum is forwarded for your Lordship's information. Dr. Cleghorn agrees entirely with the views expressed in the memorandum, and we forward a note on the subject which he has drawn up and presented to us. In this note Dr. Cleghorn also lays stress on the opinion that it is only by the extension and perfection of sanitary measures that the disease can be eradicated from the city, and he describes the insanitary condition of the crowded tenements in which a large portion of the native inhabitants of the town dwell. The facts reported in this note afford additional evidence of the importance of removing the healthy from infected buildings, and in the first place of thoroughly cleansing and disinfecting these buildings, and then of permanently improving their condition. In the letter from our Home Secretary, which forms an enclosure of this despatch, we have informed the Government of Bombay that we consider it necessary that the plan of removing all persons from infected houses, and thoroughly cleansing and disinfecting the buildings, should be carried out, and we have asked his Excellency in Council, if he agrees, to report the measures that are adopted to bring the plan into general effect. The principal difficulty in carrying out the scheme will be the provision of suitable temporary accommodation for the families who are removed. It must be conveniently arranged and sufficiently comfortable, but we do not doubt that the Government of Bombay will carry out this necessary measure without loss of time. We have also asked the Government of Bombay whether they consider it necessary to amend the building regulations of the city, and to take increased power to prevent the over-crowding and insanitary conditions of the tenements to which we have alluded above, and we have suggested that the local Government should add to the strength of the Health Department of the city by deputing two of their Deputy Sanitary Commissioners to act under the orders of the Health Officer. At the instance of the Government of Bombay, further help is being given by the deputation of twenty military assistant surgeons and senior hospital assistants to assist in the house-to-house visitation and the Sanitary operations.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 13th April :—

COASTING PILOTS.

Read letter from the Port Officer, No. 1090, dated 6th April 1897, reporting that Mr. Ebrahim Ahmed, Master of Messrs. Shepherd & Co.'s coasting steamers was, after performing 14 days' probation, examined and found competent to perform the duties of a special pilot for coasting steamers, and recommending that Government be requested to publish the usual notification.

Resolution.—Government should be addressed in the usual terms.

THE COLLAPSED PIER.

Read letter from the Chief Engineer, Bombay Command, Military Works, No. 1739, dated 23rd March 1897, forwarding, for the Trustees' information, atracing No. 7710 showing alternative lines, one of which it is proposed to adopt for the reconstruction of the breakwater pier at the Government Dockyard, Bombay, a portion of which has given way. Read memorandum from the Acting Engineer, dated 3rd April 1897, reporting that he sees no objection to the proposed lines of the breakwater, and observing that the one extending furthest east is 900 feet inside the line of the Elphinstone frontage.

Resolution.—The Trustees have no objections to offer to the proposals shown on the plan.

NIGHT LOADING.

Read letter from the Superintendent, P. & O. Company, dated 3rd April 1897, addressed to the Docks Superintendent stating that the s.s. Coromandel had to work in the docks on the nights of the 29th, 30th, and 31st March last to enable her to sail with the mails on the fixed date, and requesting that under these circumstances the extra fee imposed may be waived and the usual fee of Rs. 30 for night-work, levied instead. Read letter from the Docks Superintendent, No. 234, dated 5th April 1897, recommending the application for the favourable consideration of the Trustees.

Resolution.—Sanctioned.

BALLARD PIER IMPROVEMENTS.

Read letters from the Acting Engineer, dated 31st March and 9th and 10th April 1897, respectively, forwarding revised plan showing the proposed extension of the shed accommodation and the provision of a passengers' waiting room, &c., at the Ballard Pier, and the following detailed estimates of cost :—

Extension of shed accommodation and passengers' waiting room, &c. Rs.	47,332	10	0
Fencing, gates, and tables for baggage enclosures	1,518	4	0
Tiled floor for the passengers' waiting room	625	0	0
New steps to be provided on the north side of the main arm of the pier	2,852	1	6
Rs.	52,327	15	6

Resolution.—The plan and estimate, the latter amounting to Rs. 51,328, including the additional steps and Minton tiles for the waiting room, are sanctioned, and the work should be proceeded with.

OLD BOATS.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 12th April 1897, submitting a supplementary list of old boats lying unclaimed in the basins now in course of reclamation at Sewri, and requesting that the boats be advertised for sale under section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, if the owners do not immediately remove them.

Resolution.—Sanctioned.

THE LABOURERS' STRIKE.

Read letter from the Docks Superintendent, dated 10th April 1897, relating the facts in regard to the strike of the Dock labourers on the 7th instant.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 9th April 1897, proposing that the day of the strike of the Dock labourers be counted as a free day in calculating rents on goods detained on the wharves as, owing to the absence of labourers and carts, it was not possible for merchants to make arrangements for the removal of their goods on that day.

Resolution.—Approved.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

Statement of cottons, twist, and metals in Port Trust Warehouses during March 1897 :—

	1897.	1896.
Cotton bales	22,362	13,639
Cotton cases	37,444	10,799
Twist, bales	4,691	2,461
Copper, tons	207	1,680
Yellow metal, tons	25 1-4	778½

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 9th April 1897.	Total from 1st April to 9th Apr. 1897.	For week ending 9th April 1896.	Total from 1st to 9th April 1896.
Vessels piloted into harbour	16	21	22	32
„ out of „	13	18	28	36
„ transported	8	12	13	16
„ attended to	2	2	..	1
„ Warped	2	3	1	4

A NATIVE correspondent telegraphs, 17th April : A representative meeting of all classes of the Dehra public was held in the Mission School hall yesterday, with Raja Runbeer Singh in the chair, for the purpose of drawing up an address to Her Majesty, and of appointing a sub-committee to consider the advisability of otherwise commemorating the event so as to ensure some permanent and substantial good to the public. Great enthusiasm prevailed. A form of address was adopted, and a sub-committee consisting of the following gentlemen was appointed :—Raja Runbeer Singh, Mahant Prayag Das, Jyotiswarupa, Pandit Anand Narain, Lala Baldeo Singh, Padri Rulla Ram, Khan Najufali, Khan Sahib Abdul Ghaffar.

THE ceremonies in Berlin in connection with the centenary of the birth of the Emperor William I. began with an early visit paid by the Emperor and Empress to the mausoleum which contains the remains of the deceased monarch. Thousands of loyal subjects lined the Feststrasse, the gaily-decorated route from the Royal castle to the Brandenburg Gate, and greeted their Majesties with vociferous cheers. The Emperor and Empress reached the mausoleum at ten minutes to nine, and spent a quarter of an hour in silent prayer at the tomb of the late Emperor, subsequently returning to Berlin. At nine o'clock the troops of the Berlin garrison, decorated with the new memorial medal made out of the bronze of captured cannon, began taking up their position in the Avenue Unter den Linden. Towards half-past ten the Emperor, wearing the uniform of the Garde du Corps regiment, arrived, and was received with enthusiastic hurrahs, shouts of "Hoch !" and the waving of handkerchiefs. After riding down the front of the troops, His Majesty halted in front of the late Emperor William I.'s palace, and ordered the flags and standards stored in the palace, which were decorated with fresh branches of laurel, to be brought out of the building. After this had been done the Emperor placed himself at the head of the colours, and rode with the troops to the festival square in front of the Royal castle.

YOUR good old CLEAVER has outsta... the last 20 ... Because it ... the best S... completely ... the bites a... perfume is ... healing sce...

OLD FRIEND.—There is a sense of comfort in a friend, which no new friendship can supply. ...S TEREBENE SOAP is your good old friend, for it ...yed and beaten the hosts of Soaps which, during ...years, have been introduced. And why is this? ...ready possesses the properties claimed for it. It is ...ap for the Skin and Complexion ever known. It ...relieves the irritation resulting from prickly heat, ...nd stings of insects, and other similar causes. Its ...simply that of the pine, the most soothing and ...nt in the world.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

MAJOR H. D. OLIVER, R.E., Agent of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, goes on six weeks' leave from the 20th April ; Mr. J. D. O'Callaghan, General Traffic Manager, officiates.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ENRIQUEZ, Commanding the 18th Bengal Infantry, Fort William, takes over, temporarily, the duties of Superintendent of Army Clothing, Bengal, from Colonel Toker, pending the return from leave of Major Buckland.

AT the annual meeting to be held next Saturday, the Senate of the Calcutta University will, in addition to the ordinary business, consider the Syndicate's recommendation that an appropriate address enclosed in a suitable casket be presented to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress.

A LARGELY attended meeting of the Hindu inhabitants of Bhowanipur was held on Friday, at which resolutions were adopted expressing rejoicings and adopting an address to be presented to the Queen-Empress.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is suffering from a chill caught during the exodus to the hills, but his indisposition is not serious.

THE results of recent experiments in the treatment of rabies by vapour baths after the Buisson system have been found by the Local Government inconclusive, inasmuch as it does not appear that any persons so treated were really suffering from hydrophobia.

UPWARDS of one hundred ladies in Simla have already signified their assent to the proposal to send cards through the post announcing their arrival and address, instead of making personal calls. It is expected that the idea will be generally adopted.

IN the second round of the Beighton Hockey Cup competition four matches were played on Saturday at Calcutta. Calcutta and the Munsters drew their game. Dalhousie beat the Black Watch by two to love. The Y. M. C. A. beat La Martiniere by two to love. The tie between Howrah and Barrackpur resulted in a victory for Howrah by one goal.

MAJOR-GENERAL GALBRAITH has returned to Quetta, accompanied by H. S. H. Prince Francis of Teck and Captain Phinney, Captain T. W. Macdonald, I.S.C., has arrived to take up the duties of First Political Assistant to the Agent, Governor-General. Lieutenant Drummond, from Indore, is to act as 2nd Political Assistant, in place of Lieutenant Knox, who is to officiate as Political Agent with the Khan of Kelat, during the absence of Captain Le Mesurier, on leave.

IT has been suggested that all officers, whose names are borne on the rolls of the Indian Staff Corps on the 22nd of June next, should be granted one year's service towards pension, in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee. The proposal is put forward on the ground that Indian military officers have to serve thirty-two years to secure the highest pension, while other officials under the Indian Government can obtain the same after a shorter period of service.

THE Maharajah of Gwalior has prohibited the assemblage of persons at Ujjain for the Singhas *Mela* owing to the danger of outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease in his territories. This is a wise precaution. Six cases of plague occurred at Ujjain early in March. The Government of India, in notifying the prohibition by the Maharaja, direct that no railway tickets to Ujjain or to stations on either side of that town shall be sold anywhere in India to any pilgrim or other persons intending to visit the Singhast *Mela*. This order will have effect until May the 18th.

A BENGALI in the role of military critic is at least odd enough to be interesting. One Kailas Chandra Kanjilal, B. L., has been airing his views on "Military Training" in a Calcutta magazine, and among other statements he makes the following :—"The officers of the native army are only superannuated old privates, who, in virtue of their long service, draw large pay and are permitted to sit down idle in the presence of an English subaltern. The Government expects no assistance from such men, and it gets none." One would give a good deal to introduce Mr. Kailas Chandra Kanjilal to a few "superannuated old privates" in the Gurkhas, say, or any of our up-country regiments. Possibly he would expect "no assistance from such men ;" certainly he would get none, and as certainly he would sorely need it.

DACOIT hunting to a native chief who has been trained to danger by tiger-shooting on foot, writes the *Pioneer*, must be very tame sport. A good story is told of a sporting Maharana who recently tried to turn out a band of dacoits from a rather strong position which they had taken up. He was on horseback in the open, and drew their fire several times, but they failed to hit him. He at last lost his temper and called out that he and his horse made a big mark, that he would catch and flog them for missing him as he would not have bad shots in his State. Since this little affair the Maharana has shown a particular desire to break up the bands which have done such mischief by raids from Eastern Rajputana into Central India, and the Chambal Valley dacoits are having a very poor time indeed in their gungles and ravines.

THE Salem District, where cattle-breeding is carried on on a large scale, is very deficient as regards its agricultural stock. From statistics for Fasli 1303, it appears that the average pattadar has not got even one pair of ploughing cattle, but it may be mentioned that in this District cows and she-buffaloes are freely used for ploughing operations. The average number of ploughing cattle to each pattadar range from ·83 in Triuchengod to 2·34 in Tirupattur, the average for the District being 1·31. But the stock of cattle maintained in the several taluks of the District is comparatively large, and cattle-breeding is carried on on a large scale in the Hosur and Dharmapuri taluks, but more for mercantile than for agricultural purpose. The pattadars in these two taluks only possess on an average ·92 and 1·01 ploughing cattle respectively.

A DR. NETTER, speaking about plague at a meeting of the *Societe de Medicine Publique* in Paris on the 24th February, drew attention to a historical notice of the disease in the first book of Samuel, chapters V and VI. The Philistines having brought the ark into Ashdod, set it in the house of Dagon. Next day they found Dagon fallen on his face before the ark. They put him up, but next morning he was down again, and his head and hands were then broken off so that "only the stump of Dagon was left to him." Though the Philistines were much put out by this, they continued to keep the ark there, so "the hand of the Lord was heavy upon them of Ashdod and he destroyed them and smote them with emerods." Upon this the Asdodians sent the ark into Gath, and the plague appeared there. Gath in turn shuffled it on to Ekron, making the Ekronites cry out : "They have brought about the ark of the God of Israel to us, to slay us and our people." Ekron then suffered like Ashdod and Gath. And the "men that died not were smitten with emerods: and the cry of the city went up to heaven." The terrified Philistines then consulted their "priests and diviners" who advised them to send the ark back to Israel, "not empty," but with a "trespass offering" of "five golden emerods and five golden mice." The Philistines then placed the ark and those offerings on "a new cart" drawn by two "milch kine," and sent it back to Israel by the way of Bethshemesh. The disease referred to is shown to have been plague by its gravity, its epidemic spread and the localised tumours (emerods) described. The "trespass offering" of five golden emerods and five golden mice, shows that even then the priests and diviners had recognised the connection between rats and that disease. There is only one Hebrew word for both rat and mouse, it is said.

MR. GEORGE MORLEY, whose "Leafy Warwickshire" is popular in the Midlands, is preparing for Messrs. Skellington, another book on the beautiful county of which he is a native. "In Russet Mantle Clad," as the work is named, will be issued about midsummer. It is a description of rural scenery and peasant life, and will contain several illustrations. Mr. Morley's rustic folk speak their own racy dialect.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE EPIDEMIC GETTING UNDER CONTROL.

WITH regard to the decline of the plague, the *Indian Spectator* remarks:—"It is gratifying to find that the epidemic amongst us is getting under control. Last week there was again a healthy decrease in the plague mortality, and the well-nigh steady fall that has been going on in the city's death-rate now makes it easier for us to look forward with certainty to a date when Bombay will be Bombay again. The deserted quarters have not only begun to fill in again but in many parts of the town the influx has been so sudden that the dark days of February appear to-day merely as a nightmare. It is certain that the confidence of the people would have been, by this time, marked by a more brisk revival had not quarantine been in the way. And, speaking of quarantine, we are tempted to ask, what has brought about the happy change that we are witnessing now, on all hands ? Is it merely climatic change ? Or have the drastic measures adopted by Government been the most important factor ? If so, let us not fail to render thanks where thanks are due. Perhaps, no where was the truth of the adage 'desparate diseases require desparate remedies,' more fully borne out."

A BARREN CONVOCATION DAY IN BOMBAY.

The *Gujarati* speaks of the last Convocation Day in Bombay in a desponding notice : "Graduation day has come and gone bereft of all its grandeur and instructiveness. The University participated in the general mourning now prevalent, and robbed Convocation of its wonted impressive pomp and eclat. There were no cards, no procession, no display of sleeves and ribbons, robes and silks. No spectators, no throng of undergraduates. The Vice-chancellor and some officials went through the pantomime in as indecent a haste as they could. Some words of the formulary were mumbled. The aspirant to various degrees christened. The admonitory charge uttered, and the flock, stamped with the hall-mark of knowledge or the want of it, was packed off to fight life's battles in the arena of the world. The official oracle enthroned on high in spite of the sounding canopy overhead soinviting to declaiming—sat dumb, from fear of the Plague (?) It was the third Graduation day since H. E. Lord Sandhurst walked into the Secretariat with the education portfolio under his arms and as Chancellor of the University donned his gold-laced robe of office. As yet the Halls of learning have not caught His Excellency's weighty words. His first utterances at prize distributions sent a thrill of joy at the sight of the promised manna for the starvelings of knowledge. The joy was short-lived. Nay, not only was there to be no happier cheer, but what little was doled out to the empty University chest in an annual grant of Rs. 5,000 has under His Excellency's regime been withheld, thereby giving the last blow to higher education."

PROFESSOR HAFFKINE.

Writing of the last prize distribution at the Grant Medical College, the *Indian Spectator* has a kindly and appreciative notice of Professor Haffkine's work: It was a happy idea to invite Dr. Haffkine to preside at the annual prize distribution ceremony of the Grant Medical College. Honour was given thereby, where it was so eminently due. One of the most cheering spectacles of the day, amid grief, dislocation, special defence, helpless ignorance, and bombast, is the quiet and unobtrusive manner in which Dr. Haffkine is working to solve the problem of the origin, prevention and cure of the plague. None of us is yet prepared to pronounce a definite judgment on the value of the prophylactic and curative serums of the learned bacteriologist, but we must admit that his is the true scientific method of inquiry and experiment, and if anyone deserves to be rewarded with the success that crowns the efforts of true discoverers, it is he. Promising as his discoveries, and extensive as his experiments are, he himself is conscious, he admitted before the audience, that the data he has yet obtained are not sufficient, and that it can only be by long, laborious and devoted study that limpid truth can be discovered. His exhortation for such study was as necessary to the "grown-up" students of Bombay as it was incentive to the young men to whom prizes were distributed on that day. He did a service to science by pronouncing all theories of drainage, air, disinfection and segregation to be more or less matters of guess as yet, though he did not deny the value of guesses even in scientific inquiries. Bold guesses lead to great discoveries ; but they are made by people who know that guesses only show the way, and that, after they are made, a good deal remains to be done by way of experiment and verification. As regards the plague at least, as he said, the grown-up students have not learnt as yet the first letter of what is written down in the awful and overwhelming pages of those immeasurable, almost unapproachable scriptures of Nature."

"IS THE GOVERNMENT ASLEEP ?"

Asks the *Native Opinion* ; and it adds : "What is His Excellency Lord Sandhurst about ? The Poona papers are full of bitter complaints against the local Plague Committee, and though his Lordship while on his way to Mahableshwar was in the capital of the Dekkan and is said to have had an interview with the said Committee, nothing has transpired to show that the said complaints were looked into. Indeed the house-to-house inspection is conducted under the guidance of native gentlemen, but practically they are nonentities without any voice whatever in the work of the soldiery. The consequences may be easily realised, and no wonder that the Poona people should experience the tyranny of the worst days of the Mogul empire, though living under the *aegis* of the British rule." The *Maratha* echoes the complaint :—"Every body is asking now in Poona when we are to be free from soldiers' visitation which seems to be far worse than the visitation of the plague, and is besides costly out of all proportion. Fresh complaints are received every day of the rough treatment accorded by soldiers, wanton destruction of property and unnecessary harassing caused by wrong arrests of persons for the purpose of sending them to the Segregation Camp and the like. That most of these complaints are real and substantial grievances there can be little doubt ; and yet the Plague Committee seems to have as yet done nothing to prevent such evils. The Committee seems to think that they are petty inconveniences which need not be attended to, but this is a wrong view altogether. Search the houses if you want by all means, but it is not necessary for that purpose to have British Soldiers, and allow them to take all sorts of liberty with the people."

AN ALLEGED ILLEGAL PARSEE MARRIAGE.

Referring to the circumstances connected with a marriage recently solemnised at Matheran, the *Indian Spectator* observes : "Within the last few weeks the minds of the Parsis of Bombay and the provinces have been greatly exercised over a so-called marriage in Parsi "high life," performed on high hills, and in a very high-handed manner, so to say. A young man, evidently given to reading romantic literature, erratic love-stories, and the like, has taken to himself, as wife, a young lady imbued with ideas that must prove detrimental to her own peace of mind, and to the happiness of those near and dear to her. The bride is half-sister to the bridegroom's father,—this father and his daughter-in-law being children of the same male-parent. In other words, the bride is the bridegroom's step-aunt. In order to escape obloquy, the ceremony was performed on the cool heights of Matheran, it is believed, by the customary pair of Mobeds. Fortunately for the couple and the officiating priests, and the two witnesses, the P. M. and D. Act does not provide a penalty for a union like this. There the nephew and his aunt are quite safe. No scathing pen of the law-giver, but of society alone, can touch them. As section 3 declares the marriage "invalid" the issue of such union is, of course, illegal and must be considered as born in improper wedlock. This is enough punishment for the parents and their coming generation. We have, so far, treated this 'marriage' in its legal aspect. What about the moral and social side of the question ? Will the Parsis admit this couple into their circles ? Or will they teach them a lesson by keeping them at arm's length ? There can be only one answer to this question. We feel too sore to enter into the details of this miserable business. But there is this to be noted, namely, that a case like this is extremely rare, and that every community is exposed to vagaries of the kind, which it can only condemn by means of social ostracism."

THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

The *Rast Goftar* doubts that the deliberations of the Royal Commission will end in any substantial benefit to India : "We are of opinion that those of our astute political friends who pin their faith on the Royal Commission at present sitting at Whitehall, for the reduction of Indian expenditure, are somewhat over credulous. The doubtful wisdom, regarding it from an Indian point of view, which rejoiced at the calling of the Commission into existence is every day getting perilously nearer to being disillusionized. The political education of even the red-hot section of the Presidency Association, composed of half a dozen men led by Mr. P. M. Mehta and followed by the rank and file of the members, is a trifle too incomplete to realize that Commission and Committees of enquiry are not always the surest tribunals for the justification of vague accusations and imaginings regarding the maltreatment of India's interests by the British Government. They flourish best in the irresponsible columns of journals edited by school-boys, and sound plausible when thundered forth from the Congress platform to an audience which is told to admire, but forbidden to discuss, the arguments of exponents of so-called public opinion. No one will rejoice more than ourselves if the deliberations of the Commission lead to a sensible reduction of the burden which lies on our shoulders on account of the military and naval defences of India. But in questions of this character the persistent assertion of a hardship is unavailing without proper and effective suggestions for relief ; and we must therefore equally confess to a feeling of distrust of the Commission's ending in any substantial benefit to India."

A DEPLORABLE STATE OF AFFAIRS.

The house-to-house inspection, every morning in connection with the plague has brought to light a state of filthiness abounding in many of the native residences. The *Indian Spectator* says : "The plague in Bombay has brought a deplorable state of affairs most prominently to notice. Those who have volunteered to do house-to-house inspection every morning for the last two or three weeks send in their "notes" of what they observe in the houses and chawls occupied by Hindoos, Mahomedans and even by Parsis. The sanitary arrangements are found to be disgraceful in the extreme. In the Fort Ward alone, a couple of hours' inspection suffices to convince any sane man with a knowledge of the simplest rules of hygiene, that what goes by the name of "houses" is nothing short of stables for human habitation. For weeks and months together rubbish has been allowed to accumulate in the passages, in the landing and the back and front galleries of every floor of these abodes where mortal man lives. For years, perhaps, the inside of some of the houses in the native quarters has not been white-washed. Filth is found to skim on the surface of well water ; and, in Parsi houses, this water is used for certain ceremonies, as the Vehar water is supposed to be interdicted,—why, we do not know. In a large number of houses, where Hindoos live, the ground floors are appropriated to the use of cattle. Under sanction of what exception to the Municipal Laws this is allowed by the Municipality we do not know. On the whole, we can only say that the state of affairs revealed in the reports of the inspecting J. P.'s is anything but creditable to our Municipality.

THE BOMBAY-PUNJAB MAIL TRAIN SERVICE.

Although the changes suggested in the Punjab-Bombay mail train service, discussed at the Postal and Railway Conference held at Delhi on the 7th inst, have not been definitely settled, we are in a position to make a tolerably accurate forecast of what will happen after the 1st of July next. As these changes are of considerable importance, affecting as they will, not only the hour of posting of our English letters, but also our stay in Bombay when homeward bound, the present appears a fitting opportunity of rehearsing the existing state of affairs, and pointing out the influence of the changes proposed. To understand the situation correctly, it should be borne in mind that the mail steamers conveying the exports foreign mail leave Bombay at 2 p.m., in the fair season and 5 p.m., during the monsoon. The mail trains of the three great railway systems into Bombay arrive at that station at very nearly the same hour *viz.*, 6 a.m. So that now there is a period of eight hours, and in the monsoon of eleven hours, between the arrival of the various trains in the departure of the steamers. The Post Office, a deparment that is ever anxious to cater for the welfare of the public, decided on utilising this delay. If the Railway Companies could be persuaded to alter and accelerate their trains, and the P. and O. Company induced to delay till 7 p.m., in both seasons, the departure of their steamers, the gain to the general Indian public would be something approaching a whole day. Now that the preliminaries have been arranged, it would be as well if we saw how our Province is to fare in this important scheme. As on a former occasion when the news of the assembling of the Delhi Conference reached us, we again take Lahore as the centre of the province. The train which conveys our export overland mail leaves Lahore at 7-30 p.m., on Wednesday in the fair season, at the same hour, but on Tuesday, during the prevalence of the South-West monsoon, it is proposed, after the 1st July, to run our train from Lahore at 1-32 in the afternoon on the Thursday and the Wednesday, during the fair season and monsoon respectively. So that the saving of time to us, to state it quite accurately, will be *eighteen hours and two minutes*. This, of course, is very satisfactory; but before we bow our heads in gratitude to Mr. Sheridan and his distinguished confreres, we have to assure them that we have not received our proper share of the loaf.

We presume that the Post office judges of the importance of a city or province by its letter-producing capacity. If such is the case—and we do not think this can be gainsaid—we make bold to state that the Punjab as a whole should be of far more importance in its eyes, than the city of Palaces. We can give one other cogent reason for what we think is the want of consideration shown to us. We are undoubtedty, as we have said, from a postal point of view, superior to Calcutta and, secondly, the distance from Lahore to Itarsi—the point at which the two trains will meet—is more than a hundred miles less than that between Calcutta and the I. M. Railway junction. Even allowing for the double line between Calcutta and Mogal Serai, we should gain more than Calcutta, and not less, as we shall, if the proposed timing is finally decided. In other words, if Calcutta, is gain is something more than twenty hours, it is treating us with but scant consideration in allotting our share as eighteen. A five, or at earliest, 4 O'clock departure from Lahore would be nearer our rights than half past one as it is proposed. As we have already said, we have taken Lahore as the centre of our Province, so that to ascertain the time that English letters will have to be posted, accepting 1-32 p. m., as the hour of departure from here, eighteen hours should be substracted from the present time of posting. For instance, the hour of posting at Rawalpindi will be at about 2 a. m., on Thursday, and at Peshawar 5-30, in the afternoon, Wednesday.

The foregoing remarks apply only to the outward overland mail. With regard to the incoming mail, for which we look with the most longing eyes, no decision has as yet been arrived at. But we believe it is decided that the grievance of years—the detention of the mails in Bombay often for ten and fifteen hours—is at last to be taken up and, we hope, consigned to the limbo of forgotten nuisances. This is to be brought about by the running of a weekly special train five hours after the mail steamer is signalled off the Colaba light. How far this special train will run, and the stations it will serve, are still in the nebulous stage. We, therefore, hold in abeyance our criticisms till such time as we are acquainted with more definite particulars.—*C. and M. Gazette*.

THE UNREST IN NORTHERN INDIA.

THE ill-feeling in the Punjab between Mahomedans and Hindus, due in the first instance to the circulation of Lekh Ram's pamphlets and later to his murder, has been accentuated by the writers in various vernacular journals. The literature on the subject is interesting as showing the lengths to which recrimination can go, accusation and counter-accusation being made with a sublime disregard of facts. If we were to believe a tenth of the charges made by the Hindus, we should have to accept the view that the Mahomedans of Upper India are leagued together in a dangerous conspiracy ; while, on the other hand, the Mahomedan accusations are of a kind that would rob the deceased Pandit of the slightest claim to the crown of martyrdom and place him on a very low level indeed. It is impossible to believe that the influential and sensible sections of the two great communities have permitted their judgment to be blinded by the mischievous writings in newspapers which have no evidence to produce in support of the allegation they make. At all events, when there was ample proof that the Government were doing their utmost to trace the murderer, the responsible Hindu and Mahomedan leaders should have exerted themselves to calm the excitement among their respective co-religionists. The Sarkar is no respecter of persons, and impartial justice is done whenever a crime is brought home to those who have been concerned in it. Mahomedans and Hindus have to live together as neighbours throughout the Punjab, and it would be a serious matter indeed if their friendly intercourse was replaced by bitter enmity. The action recently taken by the Civil authorities at Lahore to bring about a better understanding between the two sects, cannot be too strongly commended: but so long as the vernacular papers continue to pour out their venom, the trouble will not disappear. Open acts of violence can be dealt with, but it is more difficult to stop the mischievous intriguing which seeks to set Hindu and Mussalman at variance. The good sense of the leading men on either side must be relied upon to counteract the evil now being done by a small but apparently unscrupulous minority.

IT is announced in the *Berliner Correspondenz* that the military papers of the late Emperor William I. will shortly be published by the Ministry of War to mark the hundredth anniversary of his birth. The work will include the autograph memoranda, opinions and proposals of the deceased monarch regarding the defensive power of the country, and they will be published verbatim from the originals. These papers, which cannot fail to be of high importance for the history of the Fatherland and for the due appreciation of the first German Emperor, will be accompanied by elucidatory notes.

A NEW helmet has been served out, by way of experiment, to several regiments of the German Army. It is very light, being made of aluminium, and is bronzed, in order to obviate the drawbacks which might arise from a bright metal head-dress. Germany has already tried aluminium horse-shoes, buckles, and accoutrements, with a view to lightening the weight which the soldier must carry. For horseshoes it has been found too soft, but in other respects it has answered well. There is one drawback which had not been foreseen, namely, that when exposed to the influence of the sun aluminium will store up heat to a remarkable degree, eventually becoming so hot as to blister the skin. Whether bronzing will obviate this defect remains to be seen, but the German experiment is one which is well worth the attention of all military men.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

WRITERS AND READERS.

MR. STEPHEN CRANE has written so much about fighting that now he wants to see an actual battle. When his Red Badge of Courage appeared most people thought it must be by a soldier. Another American author, Mr. Richard Harding Davis, is also going to Crete as a special correspondent.

Sir Walter Besant, happily recovered from his influenza, is now revising his new novel A Fountain Sealed. To the story as it has appeared serially, he will make very considerable additions. He altered his Master Craftsman before it got into volume form, and, indeed, he is one of the most painstaking of authors. There he differs from some far less eminent writers, who rather think that genius has no place for proofs. A Fountain Sealed will be published in May by Messrs. Chatto.

There is a wide difference between the topics of two books which Messrs. Chapman and Hall are shortly to publish. One is concerned with The Sultan and his Subjects, the other with Ibsen on his Merits. The former volume is written by Mr. Richard Davey, and is the result of a long residence in Turkey and a painstaking study of that country. The Ibsen volume belongs to the joint authorship of Sir Edward Russell and Mr. Percy Cross Standing. It may be described as an appreciative criticism of the Northern prophet and playwright.

The name of Colonel Plumer is familiar in connection with the recent operations against the Matabele. He has written his reminiscences of the campaign, and the volume will be published by Messrs. Kegan Paul. It is to have the title An Irregular Corps in Matabeleland, and it may be expected to contain much fresh information. Colonel Plumer was the officer sent up to Bulawayo after the Jameson Raid, to take over the South Africa Company's ammunition and ordnance on behalf of the Imperial Government. Later he commanded the Imperial relief force made necessary by the Matabele rising.

It is a far cry from Philip and Alexander of Macedon to the critical state of affairs which exists at the moment in Macedonia. Yet a book on the first subject will find a certain timeliness in the second. It is by Mr. David G. Hogarth who has travelled in the region here in question, as his Wandering Scholar already records. His new volume, which Mr. Murray will publish very soon, is called two essays in biography. He draws the two makers of Macedon not in proportion to their respective bulk in history, but to the number of books already written about them. Of Philip there is perhaps no extant biography: Alexander has inspired a whole literature.

Mr. Bowden is to publish Mr. Sherard's graphic sketches of The White Slaves of England. By this term is meant the folks who find their living in such trying employments as wool-combing or the white-lead industry. Mr. Sherard spent two months investigating his subject. He hob-nobbed with the workers in their haunts and their homes. He did not go to the front doors of the factories to be received by the masters, but, in his own picturesque phrase, climbed over the back gates as a trespasser. There are illustrations by Mr. Harold Piffard.

The eternal regret of English literature is that it lacks a book telling intimately of Shakespeare as a personality. There is an attempt to picture Shakespeare as a boy in a volume which Messrs. Chatto are to publish. It is by an American, Dr. Rolfe, a widely known Shakespearean authority, and it has already appeared in America. "I hope," he says, "that the book may serve to give young folk some glimpses of actual life in England when Shakespeare was a boy." It also appeals to older people, if only because it throws light on many allusions which occur in Shakespeare's writing. There are illustrations showing the surroundings amid which Shakespeare was born and lived.

An important poem in twelve cantos by Frederic Mistral will be published immediately. The title of the work is Le Poeme du Rhone. Needless to say it is written in Provencal, but it will be accompanied by a version in French. The death is announced of Fernand Halley, a young French poet whose talent had won considerable recognition. Fernand Halley, who was barely twenty years old, leaves behind him a number of verses in manuscript which his friends intend to publish. The memoirs are to appear shortly of the Marquis de Maleissye, who was an officer in the French Guard during the earlier years of the great Revolution. The volume has been prepared for publication by M. G. Roberti, professor at the Military Academy of Turin. M. J. K. Huysmans is writing the concluding pages of his novel, La Cathedrale. It is expected that the book will be issued in the course of May.

Mr. Joseph Hocking's new novel, The Birthright—it is a romance of Cornwall not a religious novel—will shortly be published by Mr. Bowden. Mr. Heinemann will have ready Mrs. Comyns Carr's stories, Cottage Folk, and Yekel, a tale of the New York Ghetto, by Mr. Abraham Cahan. A volume by "Rolf Boldrewood," the Australian novelist, is being published by Messrs. Macmillan under the title, My Run Home. Mr. Zangwill's Ghetto Tragedies is being reprinted by Messrs. Chatto. This little volume has had a large sale. Mr. Francis Gribble has finished a short novel, which Messrs. Innes will publish. It gives an account in the form of letters of a sentimental journey in the High Alps. Litanies of Life, a group of idylls by Miss Kathleen Watson, will be published by Mr. Bowden.

Mr. Frank Dodd, the senior partner of Messrs. Dodd, Mead and Co., the well-known American publishers, is at present on a visit to London. The late Dr. Hort's book, The Christian Ecclesia, will be published in a few days by Messrs. Macmillan. By the title is meant the Christian Church generally in early times, "Ecclesia" being a word which Dr. Hort regarded as standing broadly for his subject. A very full biography of Peter the Great of Russia will be published in May by Mr. Heinemann. This is a translation of a work by M. Waliszewski, whose Romance of an Empress and Story of a Throne are already known in this country.—Mr. F. C. Burnand has written and Mr. Phil May has illustrated a guide to the Kentish coast. Messrs. Black will have it ready very shortly.

Mr. Drucker, M.P. has translated an important work by the late Professor Rudolph von Ihering, the subject being, The Evolution of the Ayrian. The author was a professor of Roman law at one of the German universities, and devoted a great deal of time to the study of ancient history. The Academy Notes, which the late Mr. Henry Blackburn edited, will be published as usual this year on the opening day of the Academy. Messrs. Chatto are the publishers. The next volume in Putnam's Heroes of the Nations Series is to be that on Hannibal which Mr. O'Connor Morris has been writing. Mr. Stopford Brooke and Mr. Alfred Perceval Graves are preparing an anthology of Anglo-Irish poetry, mainly of the present century. The work, to be published by Messrs. Smith, Elder and Co., will contain selections with critical introductions by leading Irish writers.

Mr. Heinemann announces that he will publish this spring Mr. D. F. Dutoit's Rhodesia, in one volume, with sixteen full-page illustrations. An Afrikander by birth, and "in full sympathy with the spirit of local development as opposed to Imperial control," Mr. Dutoit is, nevertheless, we are told, "a strong advocate of Mr. Rhodes's policy in Rhodesia since the Chartered Company was established." Mr. Dutoit founded the Afrikander Bond, and was its first President. He has been Superintendent of Education in the Transvaal, and he took part in the negotiations which resulted in the London Convention. For the past twenty years Mr. Dutoit has taken an active part in South African politics. To procure material for this work, the author made a survey of Rhodesia two years ago. The illustrations are taken from the author's own sketches and photographs.

So far the most interesting volume of the Great Educators Series, which Mr. Heinemann has been issuing during the last two or three years, will be the volume on Dr. Arnold of Rugby and his gifted son, by Sir Joshua Fitch. The work is to be entitled "Thomas and Matthew Arnold and their Influence on Education." The author, who has long since won a high position as a writer on education, and as one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, was for many years an intimate friend of Matthew Arnold's.

M. Houdas, the Oriental Scholar, known by his translations from the history of Morocco, has been engaged for some time upon a translation of the Tarike Soudan, a work mentioned in M. Dubois' book on Timbuctoo, reviewed by us some months ago. The Tarik e Soudan is the history of the Upper Niger during the medieval period to about the beginning of the seventeenth century. It contains an account of the Songhays, whose empire extended at one time from Lake Tchad to the Atlantic. In fact, the present expansion of France on the Upper Niger might almost be described as a territorial restoration of the Songhay Empire, of which Jenne was the capital, Timbuctoo being merely the river port of Jenne. The whole subject is one of singular interest. And M. Dubois' book, though more detailed than any previous work by a European, is little more than an outline. M. Dubois appears to think that the Upper Niger territory is the most promising of all the colonies of France.

Professor Hugh Walker has written the volume on The Age of Tennyson for Messrs. George Bel and Sons' new series of handbooks on English literature. The one on "The Age of Milton" is the joint work of Mr. Mullinger, University Lecturer, and Mr. Masterman, late Lecturer of St. John's, Cambridge. Both works will be issued in a few days.

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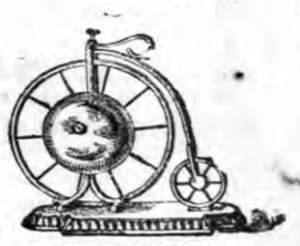
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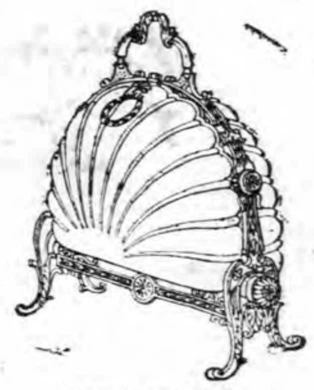
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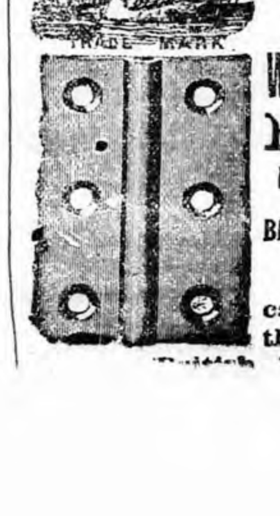
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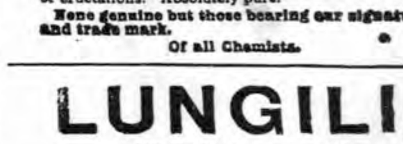
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